

THE EXAMINER

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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THE EXAMINER;
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to the Post Office.
TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

Senior Benton to the People of California and New Mexico.
The following remarkable production appears in the St. Louis Union. It is accompanied by a note to the editors, in which the Senator says: "Persons from both these Provinces have written to me for my opinions, in the event that Congress should fail to give them governments at the late session. I have written to the people of California, and the same letter will do for the people of New Mexico."

The twenty with Mexico makes you citizens of the United States; Congress has not yet passed the laws to give you the blessings of our government, and it may be some time before it does so. In the meantime, while your condition is anomalous and critical, and calls for the exercise of the soundest discretion, and the most exalted patriotism on your part, the temporary civil and military government established over you, as a right of war, is at an end. The effects promulgated by your temporary Governors, (Kearney and Mason, each an ignoramus,) so far as these effects went to change the laws of the land, are null and void, and were so from the beginning; for the laws of a conquered country remain in force, until altered by the proper legislative authority; and no legislative authority has yet altered the laws which existed at the time of your conquest. The laws of California are still what they were, and are sufficient for your present protection, with some slight additions derived from your voluntary consent, and administered by officers of your own election. Having no lawful government, nor lawful officers, you can have none that can have authority over you except by your own consent. Its sanction must be in the will of the majority. I recommend you to meet in convention—provide for a cheap and simple government—and take care of yourselves, until Congress can provide for you. You need a governor, and judges, and some peace and militia officers, that is about all. The Roman civil law, which is the basis of your law, is just and wise, and only needs to be administered by upright judges (alcalades) whom you should elect. Avoid new codes of law until introduced by permanent authority. You need but little, at present, in addition to what you have, and that your convention can give you, to wit: elections, trial by jury, and courts of "Reconciliation." This latter is for the termination of disputes without law, by the mediation of the judge; it is easily engaged on the Roman civil law, which you have, and which favors arbitration and amicable settlements. It is founded upon the command in scripture, "agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way with him," &c. It exists in some of the Northern European nations, Norway especially, where two-thirds of all the disputes are settled in the court of "Reconciliation."

You have been disappointed in not receiving the pay due for military services and sacrifices during the war. A bill passed the Senate appropriating \$700,000 for that purpose; that bill was balked in the committee of the House of Representatives by Col. Mason, and the prominent Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson. Seeing that bill was lost, a less sum of 200,000 was again passed by the Senate to meet the most urgent, and best ascertained claims; it was also lost in the House of Representatives through the effect of the same lies. But, do not despair; you will yet be paid; and I believe there are funds now at the disposal of the President for war purposes, out of which he may order you to be paid.

The emigrants want land; they went to the country for land. It is a great misfortune that Congress has passed no law to grant it to them; but the law will come, and grants will be made, probably according to the Oregon bill that passed the Senate some years ago—640 acres to each head of a family (widows and young men over 15 being so counted) 150 acres to the father for each child under 18, and the same to the wife. I would advise you to act upon this bill of the Senate—all the present emigrants, and all that shall arrive before Congress establishes a government for the country, and all the old settlers who are without land; each to make his own location, taking care to avoid interferences with one another, or with old claims considered great, or even probably good; and making all tracts in squares, and to the cardinal points. Avoid, if possible, land suits about land, above everything else. They are a moth which eats up the crop, and often the land itself. Besides, no judgment in a land case would be valid, being a proceeding *in rem*, unless agreed to by both parties—decided by arbitration, or in a court of "Reconciliation."

Imports which have paid no duties to the United States, should pay them to you—moderately, so as not to oppress trade, or burden the consumers—say 20 per centum on the value whence imported. Less, or even none, would be better.

You are apprised that the question of extending African slavery to California occupies, at present, the attention of our Congress. I know of nothing that you can do at this time that can influence the decision of that question here. When you become a State, the entire and absolute decision of it will be in your own hands. In your present condition, and with your own party of numbers, I would recommend total abstinence from the agitation of the question. Such agitation might distract your selves when you ought to be united as one man, doing harm where you are, and no good here.

Two years ago, when the people of Oregon were left without a government, I addressed them a letter, recommending to them peace and order among themselves, reliance upon Congress, and submission to their own voluntary government until replaced by another; and I promised them eventual protection from our laws if they so conducted themselves. They did, and the promise has been fulfilled. I now make the same promise to you, in the name of many others as well as myself, and hope to see it fulfilled on the same conditions.

Written at Washington City, the 27th day of August, 1848, and sent by Colonel Fremont.

THOMAS H. BENTON.
(From the London Times.)

The population of this colony in 1846 was 189,000, the number in Sydney, the capital, being 60,000, and there is still a considerable disproportion between the sexes. In the year 1845 the quantity of land under cultivation was 163,331 acres. The number of sheep is now 8,000,000, although not less than 900,000 were boiled down for tallow in 1847—a process which yields a net profit of only about 5s. per head, while the annual average of the fleece, if it were not compelled to be sacrificed for want of labor, would be about 4s. Amongst articles of experimental cultivation the vine has been introduced, and is increasing very rapidly. Cuttings planted on about one or two acres yielded a vintage in 16 months which gave four pipes of wine. Much of what is planted is the Rhine grape. There is also some of the claret grape and the Constantia grape. The latter grows very abundantly, and gives not a sweet wine but a sparkling dry wine of the color of amber, and it is believed that by skill it may be made to produce something original.

The other quality of wine chiefly resembles claret. Although at present it is not much drunk at the tables of the colonists, but is consumed chiefly by the laborers, who pay 5s. a gallon for it. It is thought to be soon likely to come into general use. Some pains have been taken to introduce persons who understand the cultivation of vineyards and the manufacture of wine. The latitude of New South Wales is similar to that of the south of Spain, and the climate is very like it, but not quite so hot. In Spain nothing can be done without irrigation, and in Australia this has not been commenced. The duty on imported wine is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The olive has also been introduced to a small extent. It thrives wonderfully, but an erroneous impression has been entertained that it requires 20 years to produce fruit, whereas by the proper method of planting, such as is practised in Andalusia, a good crop may be obtained in three years. Silk production has likewise been tried, but still only on a limited scale, although it is produced very easily and in great abundance. The mulberry is not indigenous, but it grows well. The orange grows magnificently. The cotton plant, unlike the American description, is a perennial, the same as in the Brazils, the East Indies, and Egypt.

With regard to mineral productions, coal, it appears, is abundant. In many localities it may be seen cropping out at the surface, and it has been ascertained to extend to a great depth. Copper mines also have been discovered. About the beginning of the present year an extensive search in Bathurst county, about 120 miles from Sydney, had obtained some specimens of the Burra Burra mine in the neighboring colony of South Australia, and having given a specimen to each of the shepherds in his employment, with a promise that he would make their while if they could find in their sheep-walks anything similar to it, he was surprised in the course of a few weeks by a piece being brought to him with an announcement that at a spot distant about 35 miles he might find similar ore in any quantity. The result was the discovery of a very rich and apparently inexhaustible copper mine, and laborers are either now on their way out for the purpose of working it, or a negotiation is pending for sending them. Again, in the Yass district country, about 140 miles from Sydney, there has been found a very valuable lead mine.

Steam communication exists from Sydney to Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide. The construction of railways is eagerly desired, and a line has been surveyed from Sydney to Goulburn, about 120 miles. One plan suggested as an inducement to European capitalists, that Government should give a free grant of an acre of land for every pound subscribed to these undertakings, so that the subscriber in addition to his chance of profit from the railway would be put in possession of land equal in value at the Government minimum price, to the amount of his investment, and which land would be sure to advance greatly from the completion of the undertaking. At the same time the temptation to the Government would be that in making the estimated grant of 500,000 acres for the purpose of the railway they would bring into value, supposing the advantages of the line to be felt within 20 square miles on either side, a total of 2,500,000 acres, leaving 2,000,000 acres available for speedy sales, and probably at advanced prices.

A supply of labor is the grand want. According to a majority of the witnesses, the colony could receive during the present year 20,000 actual laborers, independently of their wives and families, without depressing to any important extent the rate of wages. The colonists having voted the application of £100,000 to the purpose, on the security of the land fund. Lord Grey has authorized the commissioners to send out to them and to South Australia at least 10,000 people in the next 12 months. It is understood that a very large number of the children of parents who died during the Irish famine of 1847, and whose ages are between 14 and 18, will be included in this emigration. It is stated by several witnesses that a great desire exists on the part of the laborers and small settlers, similar to that which is so strongly observable among the Irish in America, to aid the emigration of relations and friends by making remittances. Lord Grey has accordingly directed the Government to offer every facility for the purpose. In May, 1847, such was the urgency of the colonists to obtain labor that a proposition was made in the Legislative Council regarding the expediency of procuring it even from China, India, or the South Sea Islands, although the evil of engraving barbarous or inferior races upon the population was clearly foreseen. The measure, however, was not carried out, except in the shape of an experiment on the part of one intelligent and enterprising settler, who imported 50 South Sea Islanders from the island of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides group. From the allusions made to this experiment it appears to have been a failure.

Regarding the Moreton-bay territory, which forms the northern portion of New South Wales, it is asserted by Dr. Land to be "one of the most favorable fields for colonization that has ever been occupied by the British race." Its extent of navigable waters is almost unequalled, and the climate is of the finest order. Mr. Fry, a commissioner of Crown lands, described the plains on the banks of the Clarence river as "an almost complete realization of Fennel's conception of Calypso's isle," and such is its salubrity that, although there is a thriving population of 1,000 souls, a medical man of popular manners and known talent found, after two years' experience, that it was impossible to make an income. The Richmond river is also in this portion of New South Wales, and its plains, which are still more extensive, possess the same character, and in Mr. Fry's opinion are capable of receiving and settling the whole redundant population of Great Britain. "On the whole," he says, "a four years' residence has confirmed me in the opinion that no country ever came from the hands of its Creator more eminently qualified to be the abode of a thriving and numerous population, and in forming this estimate I have been uninfluenced either by prejudice or by interest, being no way concerned with it, save in that arising from my official capacity."

The grand riches of Gloucester are in the form of Mackerel. It is a famous place for that species of fishery, as also for the Cod. A capital of some four hundred thousand dollars is invested in it; some two thousand individuals are employed; of Mackerel, some four hundred thousand dollars worth are caught, and some two hundred thousand dollars worth of Cod. A nice little business, but at sea a difficult, hardy, dangerous discipline. These New England Capes are great places for raising the sturdiest set of seamen in the world. I should like to see it ascertained how many of the captains of our packet-ships to all parts of the world have been sailors of these rock-bound coasts and harbors.

Gloucester was the first place on our continent dignified with a visit from the great Sea-Serpent. You will find a "Report of a Committee of the Linnaean Society of New England, relative to a large Marine Animal, supposed to be a serpent, seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, August, 1817." The reality of the creature was well authenticated, as also its hugeness. Since the presentation of the bones of Dr. Cook's Hydrogros to the public there has been less incredulity in regard to these serpent stories of modern times. It is, however, affirmed that lions also have been seen at Cape Ann. "Some likewise," says the author of an old book, entitled New England's Prospect, "being lost in the woods, have heard such terrible roarings, as have made them much afraid; which must be either devils or lions, there being no other creatures which use to roar, saving bears, which have not such a terrible kind of roaring."

Yours truly,
C.

The Archduke John of Austria and his Marriage.

The Archduke Regent arrived at Frankfurt at nine o'clock on the evening of the 31st inst., and was delighted to witness the hearty reception prepared for his lady, the Countess of Brandhof. The story of his marriage has always been one of the principal reasons of his popularity. Once on a Summer's day, upon arriving at Aussee, a small town of Styria, the traveler was informed that from some grave misadventure or other, no position was at hand. The unfortunate gaily old postmaster and his wife were out in haste to find a man able to drive the Prince's carriage, the groom was bid rather harshly to make haste and put to the horses, when the handsome young daughter of the house quietly approaches her father, and assures him she will take the reins, for fear that on the bad roads some harm might befall to his Imperial Highness by a more unpracticed driver. A few moments afterwards, she ascended the box, and drives the horses in a masterly manner through the narrow and tortuous streets of the mountain village. The Prince was surprised, and when the road became easier, he accosted her, thinking her for so great a kindness on her part. To all he said, the answers were so innocent and so clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a Regular Tyrolean. Since the Regent's promise at the Frankfurt theatre, that he would "bring to this place on return what was dearest to him," great excitement had existed among the female population. The goodly maidens of Suchenhofen, a village opposite Frankfort, met to receive her, and at Frankfort a number of ladies of rank gave their names as patronesses for the reception. I never saw a set of prettier faces than those which assembled in the course of the afternoon at the Hotel de Russie to do the honors of the town. Nor did the Countess seem to think that she was ill received. She uttered her thanks in the most courteous manner, and spoke a few words to the little speakers who had recited congratulatory rhymes, and was then left to repose from her fatiguing journey.—*Correspondence of the Times.*

Lapis-lazuli.
The Petersburg Academy of Sciences has published the following particulars relative to lapis-lazuli and mica. "Both these minerals are found in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, especially in the river Hindikanka, and in all the rivers which fall from Mount Khamaradaban. Mineralogists have not, however, succeeded in finding the flow of the lapis-lazuli, notwithstanding the minute researches which have been made in divers parts of these localities. Mr. Moore, the mineralogist, who spent two summers on the banks of the Hindikanka, succeeded only in discovering the flow of glaucochalcite, or calcareous blue spath, and every attempt since made to ascertain the place of the formation of the lapis-lazuli has been unsuccessful. The natives affirm that this precious stone is met with after the heavy rains have washed down the pebbles found in the beds of the rivers. With regard to mica, it is found in great abundance in the neighborhood of Hindikanka, even with the ground, in the form of not very thick flakes lying upon a bed of soft clay, as if it had been deposited upon it. The inhabitants frequently resort to these places to carry off the mica—which they put into their window frames in place of glass.—*Athenaeum.*

The Cherokee Nation.
The last Cherokee Advocate estimates the number of professed Christians among the Cherokees at not less than 2,500—about, or more than one seventh of the entire population. A Camp-Meeting was held within the precincts of the Nation last month. It was very numerous attended, and excellent order prevailed throughout. The National Council is announced to convene at Tahlequah on the first Monday in October. The Supreme Court will meet at the same time.

A New Step to Mathematical Knowledge.
It is stated that the first six books of Euclid's Elements of Geometry have been recently published with colored diagrams in order that they may be more speedily comprehended and permanently impressed on the memory. The improvement must be obvious to every one at all familiar with the study of diagrams.

Well Enough.
Without wishing to be thought wiser, better, or more clear-sighted than my neighbors, I would nevertheless warn them against such phrases as the one selected as a title to this little paper. It is a very significant phrase, significant of a dangerous laxity in the character and conduct of those with whom it is habitual. "That will do well enough"—are not words ever uttered by those who have a high, that is, a true sense of duty. No man who knows what work ought to be, can talk of anything he has done as being "well enough." It is a lazy, slovenly, "make-shift" sort of spirit that can for a moment tolerate the idea of doing any given business just merely "well enough." Nothing is done well enough that we can, by proper exertion, do better. Let us still go on "bettering what is best." To do this, we must keep our minds well braced up to the highest point they can be stretched to, without an over-strain. Depend upon it, this tension is better physically, morally, intellectually, ay, even financially, than the state of relaxation which is evinced by the use of the words, "Oh, that will do well enough." There is a whole world of unsatisfactory morality in these common and seemingly harmless words. If the spirit which prompts them were to rule society, society would speedily come to an end. The "well-enough" principle has in it no ideal of perfection, no thought beyond the immediate and the present, no recognition of the Infinite. It is selfish, earthly, and unenduring. No race of men, no single man, was ever regenerated by doing things "well enough"; the heroes, the reformers of mankind, took their labor as a Divine mission, and did it accordingly—as well as in their lay—if need were, dying in the act of completing or bettering their work. These were not the people to scramble or lounge through an allotted task and then push it from them with the exclamation, "there! that will do well enough!"

Let us glance for a moment at the vast quantity of rubbish cast upon the world under the courteous name of work done "well enough." Everywhere this sort of work meets us. In manufactures, in mechanics, in agriculture and in art, in legislation and in literature. In every department of civilized life there are found things, like Dr. Volcan's razors, "made to sell; things which have no reality in them—that is, which have no portion of the maker's mind invested in them, giving them the pre-eminence of life-utility. Such things are indeed dead matter. They were made by people who put no heart into the work, who 'got through' it, who did not think of it earnestly, as a duty to be honestly, truly, religiously achieved for the use of others. With a false estimate of themselves and their mission (perhaps without a thought of either), they looked with contempt upon the object of their so-called work, and sent it forth as something 'good enough' for the occasion. If men were but properly impressed with an idea of conscientious work—work done according to conscience—nothing merely got through, or made to look as if it were done, but honestly done, actually done, to the best of our ability, what a different world it would be then!

I do not desire to set up one set of people against another, or to insinuate that the world is altogether in a worse state than it was two thousand years ago; but there is no shutting one's eyes to the fact, that work is not so sacred a thing with us as it was among the ancients. As far as we can see, there was no inefficient well-enough working then. Look at the Roman roads, and aqueducts, and walls, at Grecian works of art, Egyptian and Indian temples and tombs. Now, these monuments were all done in earnest. Their makers meant them to be as good as they could be—to last as long as possible. These works have the two ideas of perfection and of duration clearly marked on them. Those who made them, worked with these ideas in their minds, and they remain in the work to bear testimony to that fact. They may be read as distinctly there as if they were written in ineffaceable words. It would be mere folly to say that these ideas of perfection and endurance are peculiar to the looker-on of the present day; it cannot be so, for the remains of ancient work affect all lookers-on in the same way with regard to these ideas. Of course they suggest many others to different minds, but invariably they make men admire the greatness of the conception, and the enormous labour expended in the execution. Now let us turn to similar works among ourselves. Erections of public utility—let us look at them. Do they look as if they would last, or as if they were meant to last as long as a Roman road? How is it that railway bridges and viaducts are so frequently giving way?—that newly built houses are continually blown up?—that some stone repies, it is because we live so fast. We have so much to do, that there is no time for doing things substantially, as the ancients did; they could take their time about all their business. I believe this to be no true reason. If we were impressed with a just idea of the necessity for being honest in our work, we should never be in so great a hurry to finish it as to leave the most important half undone. No: it is not from the rapidity of material progress around us, that our material works are so unstable, incomplete, and mean. It is from a want of a high standard of right in our morality of every-day life. We think of saving ourselves trouble, not of doing the work set for us in the best manner. We are all of us tainted more or less with this selfishness. We would of us, like Bettine, "strangle our duty, if we could once catch hold of its neck." But this must not be. We must rescue ourselves, and get out of this low and contemptible view of life. Duty is not an ugly thing—a thing to be avoided. It is lovely beyond all earthly things, for it is heavenly. Whatever our work may be—whether pin-making or law-making—writing for others to read, or baking for others to eat—making railways, or preaching sermons—let us not try how little labor and pains we can put into it. Let it be our constant aim to do everything as well as we can; to leave as little as possible incomplete; and this not merely for the vain glory of doing better than our neighbors, but for the satisfaction of our own conscience. In other words, let us labor to make all our own actions

conform to the ideal standard of right and perfect within our own minds. When we do this, we shall never talk of anything we have done as being "well enough." We shall never on this earth do "well enough."—*Chambers Journal.*

Artificial Barriers to Social Intercourse.
We are of opinion that much agreeable and profitable social intercourse is prevented by a want of moral courage in adopting a simple style of entertaining one's friends and acquaintances. Let us look around, and what do we find to be the general state of intercourse between friends and acquaintances in the middle and upper classes of a commercial community? On the one hand we see an entire abstinence from all social intercourse (except, perhaps, with immediate connections), arising from economical motives, founded on the impossibility of complying with the supposed requirements of society in this matter. On the other, we find individuals giving, once or twice a year, perhaps, an expensive and formal dinner party, or a still more expensive entertainment, at which does any one feel himself at ease; where one is in the midst of a most heterogeneous company, gathered together without any earthly reference to fitness or unsuitability, and from which one at last escapes, thankful to find himself again at his own quiet fireside—inwardly vowing that nothing shall ever again tempt him to exchange his genial precincts for any such vain and profitless visiting. During the winter Mr. and Mrs. A— have been invited to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. B—, or the young people have had "the pleasure of their company requested," &c., by the C—s. The A—s consequently feel it incumbent on them to clear off the debt supposed to be owing to the said B—s and C—s, by inviting them in return; and in order to have a general clearing off of scores, they betrink themselves of all and sundry from whom they have received civilities during the past six or twelve months, and without any consideration whatever as to the harmony of the ingredient members of the company, a great crowd of persons, for the most part utterly unknown to each other, are uncomfortably packed together, the house is turned topsy-turvy for a few days, a great deal of money is foolishly squandered, no comfort or satisfaction has resulted to anybody, and when the affair is over, the givers of the entertainment generally congratulate themselves that a year at least must elapse before they have again to undergo similar trouble and expense. For months after this event, the A—s would as soon think of flying as of asking any of the B—s, C—s, or D—s, to drop in upon them in a quiet way to spend an evening. With such persons there is no medium between a formal tiresome party and an entire abstinence from all visiting whatever.

The fact is, the true secret of genial and improving social intercourse—of anything at all approaching even to the name—is, not little understood, and still less acted upon. The very words "visiting" or "meetings of friends" suggest to most minds the idea of expense, domestic inconvenience, anxiety, and trouble. Why should this be so? All kinds of social intercourse ought to be associated with the most pleasing ideas. They ought to be easily attainable, and readily arranged, and should entail little or no disarrangement of the usual domestic routine. When will a few rich persons encourage their less wealthy brethren by systematically adopting in their entertainments a severe and almost Spartan simplicity? Such a simplicity would free them from the supposed necessity of needless profusion and uncalled-for expense. If such examples were to become prevalent, the consequence would be, that the apparent inequalities between rich and poor would be much softened down; there would be an absence of that painful, but irrational feeling, which constantly haunts many otherwise amiable persons, lest their mode of entertaining those whose incomes are ten or twenty times larger than their own may not be quite *congne et fait*—we should have less thought taken about mere eating and drinking, and more about matters of higher import.—*From the Companion, a series of pleasant rational Essays in the Manchester Examiner.*

The Scientific Convention.
Met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, the 20th inst.

The title of "Association of American Geologists and Naturalists," (under which its annual sittings in our chief cities have heretofore been held), has given way to the adoption of the name of "THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE," and in its conduct nearly or quite all the Scientific talent of our country is engaged. Its objects are, to promote intercourse between those cultivating Science in different parts of the United States, and by periodical and migratory meetings to give a stronger and more general impulse and a more systematic direction to American scientific research. Sessions have already been held in the majority of our largest cities (in our own in 1846,) and their deliberations have begun to excite a very general interest wherever they occur. Association in Scientific labor is as fully and essentially necessary as in any branch of public or domestic economy, and the increased facilities afforded through the aid and constant co-operation of such societies, is beginning to exert a very happy influence. One works with the other, and all result in good.

The re-organization and arrangement of this new Association have been formed under the very able direction of a Committee, consisting of Prof. ROGERS, PIERCE and ACACUSZ, and without a doubt the ensuing week's deliberations will be productive of numerous interesting and valuable developments in the world of Science. They will be profited with interest.

Prof. ROGERS, we understand, delivers the opening address.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Religious Intelligence.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—At 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 13th inst., the Board met in the Tremont Temple, when Rev. Dr. South, the Secretary, took the chair, and prayer to Heavenly Father was offered by Rev. Dr. South.

A numerous assembly of directors and honorary members of the Board, and other philanthropists, were present.

From brief reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, it appeared that the receipts for the past year were \$254,056 46—being about 20 per cent. in advance of those of the preceding year.

The Board have, the past year, sent out thirteen missionaries, and they have now eight more under contract, and of whom the Secretary announced that the Armenian missionaries were about to start for their stations.

The Secretary noticed with gratitude the exertions of Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, through whose influence the Porte granted an outlet of toleration to his Protestant subjects, thus constituting them a distinct sect, with the same rights and privileges as the Mohammedan and other acknowledged sects; also, the efforts of Mr. Cart, the resident Minister of the U. States, in behalf of American missionaries in Turkey.

Then Christianity in Turkey is represented as steadily progressing. There are already six Protestant churches among the Armenians, and twenty-six native helpers. The seminary at Ebece, for training young men to take charge of their religious institutions, is very flourishing. Three millions and a half copies of the Scriptures and tracts have, during the year, been printed in the Armenian-Turkish and Greek languages.

Mr. Schaffner of Constantinople, is translating the Scriptures for the Jews, the Hebrew character, into the Spanish and German languages. A new edition of the Old Testament in the Hebrew-Spanish is also in progress, and 3,750,000 copies of a new edition of the Bible in parallel columns, have been printed during the year.

Arrangements have been made in Syria for a new translation of the Bible into Arabic, under the superintendence of Mr. South. The Arabic printing during this year, amounted to 600,000 pages. The Nestorian mission is somewhat embarrassed by the unfriendly position of the Patriarch of Babylon, Mr. South. The Arabic printing during this year, amounted to 600,000 pages. The Nestorian mission is somewhat embarrassed by the unfriendly position of the Patriarch of Babylon, Mr. South. The Arabic printing during this year, amounted to 600,000 pages. The Nestorian mission is somewhat embarrassed by the unfriendly position of the Patriarch of Babylon, Mr. South.

AGRICULTURAL.
ON DRYING AND PRESERVING FRUITS, &c.
The present season of the year presents an opportunity which no housekeeper should fail to improve for laying in a store of cheap and wholesome vegetable luxuries for winter use. The necessity for doing this arises from the fact, that the produce of the year is now at its greatest value, and in ordinary years, for not only do the papers from all directions predict the probable failure of that grand staple, the potato crop, but apples and some other fruits are affected by a species of rot, and are consequently of doubtful whether they can be kept the usual length of time in their natural state. We would recommend, therefore, all housekeepers to reserve a quantity of such fruits and vegetables as can be obtained, such as apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes, grapes, &c., &c., and by no means forget the bright golden pumpkin.

We do not mean to say, however, that jars of preserved peaches, jam, and catenipe, which can constitute no essential part of the living of a family, and are at best of doubtful utility, but preserve them in such a way that when done they shall be as little changed in their qualities as possible. Directions for doing this may be found in former numbers of the Ohio Cultivator, or in some good receipt book, which can very easily be procured.

Tomatoes will be found very acceptable if not spoiled by hot and stimulating condiments. We shall adopt the plan of drying or stewing a long time, and adding salt, sugar, and boiling light in water. We would recommend bottling up peaches as directed in our last paper. A gentleman from Michigan presented to the State Fair just held at Buffalo, some dried peaches and apples, which were pronounced by the committee the most delicious they had ever tasted. The fruit was first skinned by being placed a short time in a strong alkaline solution, (ley or pearlash water,) then the stones were removed, they were pressed through a conular and dried in a slow oven.

A word upon drying apples. Of no task can it be more truly said, when once well done it is twice done; and in our opinion, when well done and kept from warm spots are three times done. It must be considered a great defect in dried apples when a part stew sooner than the rest. This can easily be remedied in drying by keeping those of a similar quality distinct from others.

A housekeeper who has not given attention to the subject can hardly realize how much attractiveness is given to the table by having such dishes present a distinctive character. Having the appetite is best pleased by having the apple sauce all mashed fine; and again, how tasteful and delicious is a dish of unbroken quarters with abundance of jam syrup, when all these cases it is pre-supposed that some careful hand filled the dish, without darning it, and laid a clean spoon by the side. We believe we have already published receipts for preserving apples, if not we will do so in our next.—*Cultivator.*

USES OF SOAP-SUDS.—At Town's Hotel, in Warren, Trumbull county, we saw an Isabella grape vine, said to be but three years old, planted under the kitchen window, which had climbed to the second story, a good way towards the ridge pole, and extended its branches around the corners of the building to a distance of not less than twenty or thirty feet, and from within four or six feet of the ground, the extremest branch was full of clusters of fruit. We were assured that the only extra advantage it had was watering it well, nearly every day, with diluwater, and occasionally soap-suds.—*Cultivator.*

THE EXAMINER.

F. COSBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,
J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 30, 1848.

We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that in publishing communications, we do not necessarily adopt or endorse the views contained in them. Our paper is open to well-written and decorous articles on all proper subjects, whether they agree with or differ from the opinions entertained by ourselves. We wish our readers to bear this in mind, especially in reference to the plans of emancipation, which may from time to time appear in our columns.

The Prisoner's Friend.
This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We bid God speed to the work of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We have often been grieved, as well as pained, by the utter indifference manifested by professed Christians towards criminals. How any one can read the pages of the New Testament and discern the Saviour's spirit as there revealed, and not have his mind aroused to a perception of the duty devolved upon him, to use every means for the restoration of these unfortunate fellow-beings, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. We have no sympathy with that foolish sensibility, which causes one to see in the inmates of our prisons only misfortune and not vice; but seeing and deploring the vice, the actual wickedness, which has filled our prisons, we feel all the more pity for the wretched victims, (for surely vice is the most deplorable thing in creation), and the more urgent necessity for earnest, faithful, unremitting exertions in their behalf.

Society owes a debt of gratitude, which no words can measure, to men like Mr. Spear, editor of the Prisoner's Friend, on whom the mantle of John Howard has fallen, and who, in their labors of love, are not merely complying with the demands of Christianity, but are doing much to reform and elevate society in all its relations.

The National Era.
In the last number of the National Era, our friend, Dr. Bailey takes exception to our article in which we declined to aid in the formation of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Kentucky. Our reasons failed to satisfy him, for he thinks that such a ticket instead of proving disadvantageous to the great cause of emancipation in the State would promote it.

We have the highest respect for the opinions of the editor of the Era. We have read attentively all that he has said in opposition to our position, and still think our course the best we can pursue. He admits he may not be able to appreciate all the circumstances that had weight with us in the formation of our opinions, and we feel very certain that, if he were here, his judgment would soon be convinced of the propriety of the neutrality we have decided to observe in relation to the different presidential candidates. As citizens we have our preferences, and, when the day of election arrives, we intend to give our votes in accordance with those preferences, while as Editors of the Examiner, we shall neither advocate nor oppose the claims of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Cass, or Gen. Taylor.

Since we felt called on, in view of considerations connected with the approaching convention, to say that we could not participate in the formation of a Free Soil Ticket, we have had the satisfaction of receiving assurances from many of the most judicious friends of emancipation, that our course is heartily and generally approved by them. All the reflection we have given to the subject confirms the opinion we have advanced, namely, that we can better promote the cause of emancipation in Kentucky by observing a strict neutrality toward the different presidential candidates, than by devoting our columns to the advocacy of either of them.

Prospects—Missouri and Texas.
We commend to the careful attention of our readers the following article. The facts, which it presents, are extremely interesting, both in themselves, and because of the influence which they have already exerted in many minds, in producing the conviction that slavery is doomed to certain and speedy death. When public journals in a slave State, and journals not identified with the anti-slavery cause, express, without qualification or reserve, the opinion that the solemn decree has gone forth and that the days of the famous institution, which once seemed to bear a charmed life, are numbered, we may rest assured that a mighty change has been effected in the public mind, and may indulge in confident, sanguine expectation of the speedy triumph of freedom.

Slavery in Missouri.
The St. Louis Daily Oregon expresses the opinion that slavery will, in twenty-five years, cease to exist in the State of Missouri, and that, too, without any agency of legislation, or conventions of the people, but in the natural progress of events. Among the chief elements in producing this desirable result, are the large influx of the German population, now amounting to nearly 100,000, very few of whom employ slave labor, and who are almost universally opposed to the system; and the great increase of anti-slavery feeling in the free States bordering on Missouri, occasioning great numbers of slaves to run away from their owners, and thus rendering that kind of property very insecure. The soil of Missouri is also not adapted for the profitable employment of slave labor. By the following table it will be seen that slavery has reached its highest level in that State, and that the proportion of slave population to the free is already diminishing.

Free population.	Slaves.	Proportion of slaves to free population.
1810 17,354	3,011	100 to 600
1820 56,364	10,252	100 to 550
1830 115,364	25,081	100 to 460
1840 325,462	58,240	100 to 560
1845 512,000	70,000	100 to 730

From 1810 to 1820 the increase of the slave population was 17 per cent. greater than that of the free; from 1820 to 1830 it was 41 per cent. greater; from 1830 to 1840 it was 49 per cent. less; and from 1840 to 1845 it was 37 per cent. less.—*Chr. Adv. & Jour.*

Such are the facts in regard to slavery in Missouri, the most northern of the slave States.

And what is the case in Texas, which forms the frontier in the extreme South?

The fact, that slavery is made perpetual by her constitution (what strange infatuation, to have thus planted Asia's ugly and glorious Western forests!) would seem to indicate an altogether different prospect, from that which gladdens the eyes of the friends of freedom in Missouri. But constitutions are not infallible. Even they, with all their solemnity of utterance, may sometimes make mistakes, if they do not positively lie; and we are strongly inclined to believe that the constitution of Texas has made a very great mistake, a mistake so great as to prevent it from presenting any indication of the future condition of that State.

We believe that Texas, as well as Missouri, will ere long become a free State, and from the operation of the same causes, the insecurity of slave-property, and the rapid immigration of free laborers.

On the southern and western border the insecurity of slave-property in Texas must be as great as in Missouri. In truth, greater we should suppose, because in Mexico, not only is

negro-slavery prohibited, but, on account of the mixed character of the population, there is less aversion to the negroes, than in the free States which border on Missouri. And, in regard to the second cause, immigration, we know that Texas is rapidly filling with settlers, who from early associations and principles, as well as from habits of life, are utterly opposed to slavery. They are men from Germany and other portions of Europe, not in destination, but possessed of small means; men accustomed to thrift and industry, who, having always labored themselves, regard labor as honorable, and who abhor slavery alike for its wastefulness and for the dishonor which it brings upon labor and the laborer. When interest and habit thus combine with pride and personal feeling, produce aversion to a system, that aversion must be bitter and irremovable. That this sentiment of aversion prevails almost universally among the respectable German farmers and mechanics who settle in this country, we presume no one can doubt, nor with the prevalence of this sentiment, can there be any doubt as to the nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

We are the more confirmed in our opinion, that Texas and Missouri hold the same or at least similar positions in relation to slavery, by the course of action upon the Oregon Bill of the two Senators, who are regarded as the genuine representatives of their respective States, Benton and Houston. It is remarkable that these two men pursued the same course in relation to this important matter and that course one which separated them from the whole band of Southern Senators. This may have been a mere coincidence, but surely, if so, it was a striking coincidence, not the result of accident at all, but the effect of similar causes in both the States which the gentlemen represent. They are far-sighted, sagacious men; men, acquainted with the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men, too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not that, in adopting the course which they did, they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the expressed, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

If the opinion, which we have advanced that Texas and Missouri will, in a few years, rid themselves of the thralldom of slavery, be well founded, it certainly is worthy of being thoroughly considered, both by pro-slavery and anti-slavery men. It may serve to prevent some of the former class from committing themselves in violent opposition to a cause, which is destined to triumph, the cause of liberty and justice, in whose support God and man are enlisted, the cause of principle and policy, of everlasting right and enlightened interest.

For anti-slavery men the views advanced are full of encouragement. We would especially commend them to intelligent men, who are seeking homes for themselves and their families in the West, and who, but for the presence of slavery, would gladly establish themselves in one of the other of these States; which, in climate, soil, and all natural advantages, offer unvalued inducements for immigration. Let these men be but convinced that slavery will soon cease to blot these favored portions of our land, which nature never ceases to bless; let them but have reason to believe that their children will not be obliged to breathe the infected atmosphere of the privileged few. Hundreds and thousands of individuals will soon be added to the number of citizens, both of Missouri and Texas, sterling, enterprising men, whose intelligence and industry will add immeasurable wealth to the States of their adoption, and whose influence will hasten the day of universal emancipation.

Funeral Expenses.
We quote some judicious remarks on this subject from the Presbyterian Herald. The expenses of funerals has become so great an evil that a remedy is loudly called for. We have seen persons harassed for weeks after the death of members of their families by the demands for money to pay the funeral expenses. While the head is still bowed down in sorrow, and the tear is still bowed down on the cheek, the bereaved one is obliged to make exertions to pay debts contracted by the display of the funeral. The widow whose former means of support have been removed, has, in addition to the fee of the physician, to pay the most burdensome fee of fashion. She must dress her self in "mourning goods" to imitate those who "bear about the mockery of woe."

This whole thing is wrong, and calls for action on the part of the benevolent members of society. Let the wealthy refuse to hire hacks, and display expensive coffins. Let the ministers of the different churches preach on the subject, and they will find themselves effecting a change.

A circumstance related to us by a gentleman of this city shows to what an extent this passion for funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why," said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the necessity and propriety of a change of the mode of conducting funerals in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when, in consequence of increased expense incurred during sickness and the removal of the deceased, and the support of the family, they are least able to bear it. We have known instances in our own city in which the funeral expense took almost the last dollar from the widow and her fatherless children, and yet their affection and respect for the departed one, together with their pride to keep up appearances, made them submit to exactions which under any other circumstances would have been firmly resisted.

The Editor of the Watchman of the Valley has a long article upon the evil, as exhibited in Cincinnati. This expense, he says, arises in part from the rigid wearing of mourning apparel; this is a great evil, and should be resisted; but the further cause is that which has come to be the exorbitant charges for carriage hire, burial services, etc. The provision of a large number of carriages for almost any one who may choose to ride, the writer looks upon as useless, and worthy of being discontinued.

We know of a clergyman who was laboring in a new section of a city to build up a new church, whose salary was not probably more than three hundred dollars, who was presented with a bill of fifty dollars immediately after the burial of one of his family. The good brethren have kindly attended to the arrangements of the funeral, and the minister has spoken for a respectable train of carriages without consulting him at all.

A few weeks since, as we were walking with a stranger to the grave our mutual friend, he stopped to notice the process as it turned a corner, and exclaimed in a tone of sadness, "a poor man cannot afford to die in Cincinnati!"

And why should the process of a respectable burial will cost his family more than they can afford—perhaps more than they can raise without the sacrifice of all they have? The writer responds to a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which he describes, and insists on the necessity of example in this as in every other reform. There must be, he says, a change, and good men must encourage the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who may be abundantly able to follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, see that in their families, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle. Let everything be so ordered and arranged that a deep serious impression shall fall upon all who come in. Let the laying out and the coffin be plain and economical; and let the number of carriages be few, sufficient only to carry the immediate connections and those unable to walk. Let Christians always refuse to ride in a funeral procession unless the weather or the distance, or their own health, make it improper to walk, and let private carriages be employed as much as possible. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend a procession on foot might properly accompany to the outskirts of the city.

The foregoing suggestions must commend themselves to the reformer that they need not be carried to an extreme, but that a reform is demanded, no one at all observant of the present mode of conducting funerals, can doubt.

Emancipation.
From different parts of the State we receive letters that give us encouragement in our labors. Emancipation principles are making steady progress. We are continually hearing of one, and another influential man, becoming interested in this great subject. When the bill for taking a vote on the subject of calling a Convention passed the legislature, it was declared that the slavery question was to be altogether ignored, that nothing was to be said about the matter. Now this subject is beginning to overshadow all others. Men are beginning to speak of this as the question; the holding of offices for life is beginning to be considered a comparatively unimportant thing. It was said that very few of those who voted in favor of calling a Convention had in their thoughts when giving their votes. We believe that thousands who said nothing on the subject, supposed they were voting against slavery when voting for a Convention, though they were scarcely willing to confess it to themselves. It would be a very strange thing if a subject on which scarcely any one spent a thought should suddenly take possession of the thoughts of every one.

It is now a "fixed fact," that this is to be the great subject which for some time will occupy the public mind. Now the friends and the enemies of slavery now see it. Though we have ardent hopes, it is impossible to foretell the result. Our State may be freed from the curse, and blessed by the labors of industrious and happy freemen, or the system may be more firmly fastened upon us, withering every element of future prosperity. It becomes the friends of freedom to be their best efforts. The friends of slavery are taking the most active measures. They are beginning to break the ties that bound them to their political parties, and unite upon this as the most important question before the people. If they consider slavery a great blessing, their course is right—they ought to exert themselves in its favor. But those who believe that slavery is one of the greatest curses should not be idle. Let them not say that the time for discussion has not yet come. It has come—it is here. It is not in the power of man to postpone it. Men are preparing to discuss it fully, and after the Presidential election, the whole country will be talking of scarcely anything else.

In the morning Courier, of this city, the following remarks appeared in a letter from "Pencil," the Frankfort correspondent of that paper. The editor of the Courier referred to the letter, and avowed his determination to discuss the subject. He afterwards re-published the remarks, which we copy from the Georgetown Herald:

"Now, that the election is over, and it has become a 'fixed fact,' that we are to have a convention to form a constitution, the change in the present constitution is a subject of very frequent discussion on the streets, in bar rooms, and other places where people congregate to kill or a half hour of leisure time. The gradual emancipation of slaves seems to be the all-absorbing question; and from all I can learn from persons who live in different portions of the State, that will be the great question next summer in the election of members of the convention. During the last year, and the winter, the friends of the convention, assembled here, issued a pronouncement that the slavery question should not enter into the canvass, nor be considered as one of the reforms they desired to bring about for the people. They will not be controlled or hemmed in by the articles of faith promulgated in the document referred to. I think the slavery question will be the only exciting question in the convention. Those in favor of gradual emancipation will not urge that the present generation of slaves are to be made free, but that all born after some period to be fixed, say 1855 or '60, should be free at the age of 25 years. Now, when it is recollected that slaves are regarded as property, and that from Ohio river and for one hundred miles back, and that four-fifths of the voters of Kentucky are non-slaveholders, the presumption may be indulged, by those in favor of gradual emancipation, that a majority of the members of the convention will be in favor of their peculiar notions. The great body of foreigners who support themselves by daily labor may be granted in opposition to slavery, and in favor of gradual emancipation."

The Hon. William J. Graves died in this city on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock, after a long and very painful illness. Mr. Graves has left a wife and children to deplore his loss. Most widely known as a politician, he was distinguished in private life for the virtues which consecrate home, and for the possession of all those manly traits of character, which command the respect of society.

The Circuit and Criminal Courts met and immediately adjourned on Wednesday morning, as a token of respect to the deceased.

The Cincinnati Cotton Mill.
Incorporated by the last Legislature of Indiana, capital \$500,000, has, as we learn, been fully organized by the election of William Richardson President, Alfred Thurston Treasurer, and Charles W. Short, Lewis Ruffner, William F. Pettit, P. Chamberlin, T. C. Coleman, Jas. C. Ford, Judge Morgan, of La., and Col. W. M. Lane, of Bedford, La., Directors.

From the high character of these gentlemen, we have a satisfactory guaranty of the success of this new and important enterprise.

The first mill will, as is supposed, be in full operation early next fall, and contain 10,000 spindles, and make coarse brown sheetings.

This mill, although in another State, and 120 miles below us, is essentially a Louisville mill—most of the proprietors reside here, its whole management will be here, and all the sales will here be made.

We rejoice to see that a few leading and wealthy gentlemen of the South are interested in this, and we venture to predict that they and their southern friends through them, will soon be practically convinced that there is more profit in manufacturing cotton by free labor than in producing it by slave labor.

New Steam Furnace Factory.
We visited a few days ago the new steam furnace factory of Messrs. J. M. and A. J. Lincoln, corner of Main and fourteenth streets, and were gratified to observe that it was already doing a brisk business. Every enterprise of this kind among us should be supported and cheered on, for it, necessarily, causes thousands of dollars to be spent annually at home, that otherwise pass from us.

We rejoice at the growing interest taken by our citizens in home manufactures, and trust that the impulse now being felt will grow, and its beneficial effects multiply and continue to be seen in the increased prosperity of our city.

Acts and Meditations for the consideration of the thoughtful.—No. XIII.
Patents issued to the eight free and the nine new slave States, compared: Remarks. Patents issued to Ohio and to Kentucky compared: Remarks. Patents issued to New York compared with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States: Remarks. Reflections and suggestions.—Cato turned Philosopher.—Cato turned Prophet.—The wisdom of certain Southern Statesmen regarded as doubtful.

Total population of the seven free States as appears from the United States census for 1840. 5,967,341
Total pop. of the six slave States. 3,826,323
Difference in favor of free States. 2,141,018

Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the six slave States. 1,029,478
Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the seven free States. 959,546

Diff. in favor of the slave States. 69,932
Hence it appears that though the population of the slave States is not quite two thirds as large as that of the free States, yet there are 69,932 more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the former than in the latter. There is no doubt of the fact then, that the people of the slave States are emphatically an agricultural people.

Now this being the state of the case, where do we naturally look for the highest degree of improvement and perfection in the agricultural processes, if it be not among these devoted tillers of the ground?
Surely, men who are so entirely devoted to one pursuit, who are so free from all the cares and excitements attendant upon commercial adventures, so untroubled by mechanical labors, and whose whole attention is concentrated upon that ancient, that most dignified and honorable of all professions, surely men thus favorably situated for carrying their art and the processes thereof to the highest possible degree of perfection will not be slow to discover, as far as possible, with the labor of human bone and muscle, and to summon to their aid the powers and agencies of nature, the discoveries of science, and the inventions of genius.

And now for the facts in the case:
CLASS No. 1.—Agriculture, including instruments and operations.—Number of Patents issued to the seven free States, 1,184
Number of Patents issued to the six slave States. 309

Diff. in favor of free States. 875
Mark the result, ye sapient defenders of the "peculiar institution."

Now, a common, unsophisticated man would regard this result as showing, pretty conclusively, that slavery is not favorable to the improvement of the agricultural art. But we have seen too many of the ingenious and inventive gentlemen with whom we are reasoning, to suppose that they will be at a loss for a moment, for ways and means to explain the result at which we have arrived, without once calling in question the correctness of their views, or the profundity of their wisdom.

For example, it will be said, that it requires mechanics to make many of the class of inventions and discoveries under consideration, and inasmuch as there are but few mechanics in the slave States, we cannot be expected to compete successfully with the free States in this class of improvements. Be it so, and how happens it, may I please you, that we have so few mechanics among us? "We pause for a reply."

Again, it will doubtless be urged that not more than one in five of the inventions patented at Washington, proves to be of any value. Be it so, and what then? One fifth of 1,184, the number of patents taken out in the free States, is 236, and one fifth of 309, the number issued to the slave States, is 61. This gives us 236 valuable inventions for the free States, to 61 in the slave States.

But says one of these profoundly wise men, "I have no faith in these modern improvements of which you hear so much." My dear sir, I take it that your heart of reverence for the antique is largely developed, that your piety soul is deeply affected in view of the great degeneracy of the times; that you are an admirer of bull ploughs, that, should important business call you to the eastern cities, you would perform your journey, on horseback; and were you about to visit the Crescent City with your wife and daughters, you would certainly embark on a flatboat.

But it is time we were proceeding with the statement of the facts which we have proposed to lay before the reader.
Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the thirteen original States, there have been seventeen new States received into the Union. Of these seventeen States, eight are free, and nine are slave States. The territory of the latter is also much larger than that of the former. The following table will give the reader some idea of the comparative progress that these two classes of States have made in improving and perfecting the useful arts.

Class No. 1	Free States	Slave States
1	347	77
2	93	12
3	123	70
4	73	41
5	131	11
6	50	29
7	33	14
8	21	10
9	38	24
10	42	8
11	121	41
12	80	28
13	112	37
14	146	17
15	63	13
16	65	17
17	90	25
18	19	4
19	25	6
20	27	11
21	13	3
22	8	3

Total number 1720 602 1218
Here again the difference is, in every instance of comparison, largely in favor of the free States.

True, the disparity is not so great as in the case of the old States; and yet the contrast is sufficiently striking to show that the "peculiar institution" has already laid its iron grasp upon some of the most hopeful of the younger members of our Republic. It is only in communities where slavery has existed for a long series of years, until generations have grown up under its influence, and society has felt its withering and blighting power, in uprooting the fairest virtues, in debasing the highest relations, in restraining physical exertion, and in paralyzing moral and intellectual effort, it is there only, I say, where exists an old, an established order of things, that we can expect to see the worst fruits of the institution. During the next fifty years, we may calculate with certainty, on reaping an abundant harvest from the plantings of the last half century.

But let us proceed with our statement of facts.
Population of Kentucky in 1790, 73,077
Population of Ohio in 1800, 60,000

Diff. in favor of Kentucky, 79,077

Population of Kentucky in 1800, 220,455

Population of Ohio in 1800, 45,350

Diff. in favor of Kentucky, 175,590

Population of Kentucky in 1810, 406,611
Population of Ohio in 1810, 230,760

Diff. in favor of Kentucky, 175,761

Area of Kentucky, 39,400 Sq. Miles.

Area of Ohio, 40,000 Sq. Miles.

Kentucky admitted into the Union by act of Congress passed June 1st, 1792

Ohio admitted into the Union by act of Congress passed April 30th, 1802

With these beginnings, with many advantages in favor of Kentucky, we will now enquire what has been done by the respective States, for the advancement of the arts, so far as it is to be learned from the records of the Patent Office.

A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for inventions and discoveries issued to the State of Ohio, with those issued to the State of Kentucky, from 1790 to 1847:

Class No. 1	Ohio	Kentucky
1	133	27
2	35	4
3	40	31
4	40	15
5	54	5
6	35	10
7	13	7
8	9	3
9	12	2
10	15	1
11	52	10
12	18	5
13	49	10
14	61	8
15	17	4
16	31	13
17	39	8
18	7	2
19	10	3
20	11	8
21	7	2
22	4	1

Total, 692 183 509
Here again all the differences are in favor of freedom, while, of the aggregate number of improvements patented in these two States, almost four fifths originated in Ohio.

Let all Kentuckians mark this result. That Kentucky, commencing her career as a State with every advantage in her favor, has fallen so far behind her young neighbor on the opposite side of the Ohio, in all those arts and improvements that give wealth and independence to nations, is certainly a humiliating circumstance, and cannot fail, I think, to excite thought and inquiry in all reflecting minds, as to the cause which has produced so great a disparity. That slavery has been the occasion of this striking contrast no one who has carefully considered the facts and the arguments which it has before the reader, can for a moment, entertain a rational doubt. But such inferences and reflections as these will, perhaps, be more appropriate, and carry with them more of the authority of absolute demonstration, after we shall have laid before the reader a few more of our "fixed facts."

The facts to which we now propose to call the attention of the reader, exhibit in a still more striking light, if possible, than anything we have before seen, the hopeless mental sterility engendered by slavery, and the utter incapacity of its upholders and abettors, of all those enterprises which require a knowledge of science and art, and their comparative barrenness in all those discoveries and improvements which are doing so much to advance society, and to ameliorate the condition of the race.

Slavery prevails in fifteen of the thirty States which now constitute our Union.

Area of the fifteen slave States, 737,139 Sq. Miles.
Area of the free State of New York, 46,230 Sq. Miles.

Population of the fifteen slave States in 1790, 1,956,371
Population of the free State of New York in 1790, 340,120

With these means and beginnings let us see what has been done during the last three-score years for the improvement of the industrial arts. A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the free State of New York, with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia, from 1790 to 1847.

CLASS No. 1.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 615
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 386

Diff. in favor of New York, 229

CLASS No. 2.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 345
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 114

Diff. in favor of New York, 231

CLASS No. 3.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 362
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 168

Diff. in favor of New York, 194

CLASS No. 4.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 321
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 158

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THE EXAMINER.

F. COSBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NORRIS BUTLER,
J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 30, 1848.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat that in publishing communications, we do not necessarily adopt or endorse the views contained in them. Our paper is open to all proper subjects, whether they agree with or differ from the opinions entertained by ourselves. We wish our readers to bear this in mind, especially in reference to the plans of emancipation, which may from time to time appear in our columns.

This interesting and useful magazine deserves a wide circulation. We had hoped to work of this kind, which aim to carry the benign spirit of Christianity into all social relations, and to realize the great end proposed by the Saviour, of seeking and saving the lost.

We have often been grieved, as well as pained, by the utter indifference manifested by professed Christians towards criminals. How any one can read the pages of the New Testament and discern the Saviour's spirit as there revealed, and not have his mind aroused to a perception of the duty devolved upon him, to use every means for the restoration of these unfortunate fellow-beings, is to us a matter of profound astonishment. We have no sympathy with that foolish sensibility, which causes one to see in the inmates of our prisons only misfortune and not vice; but seeing and deploring the vice, the actual wickedness, which has filled our prisons, we feel all the more pity for the wretched victims, (for surely vice is the most deplorable thing in creation), and the more urgent necessity for earnest, faithful, unremitting exertions in their behalf.

Society owes a debt of gratitude, which no words can measure, to men like Mr. Spear, editor of the Prisoner's Friend, on whom the mantle of John Howard has fallen, and who, in their labors of love, are not merely complying with the demands of Christianity, but are doing much to reform and elevate society in all its relations.

The National Era.

In the last number of the National Era, our friend, Dr. Bailey takes exception to our article in which we declined to aid in the formation of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Kentucky. Our reasons failed to satisfy him, for he thinks that such a ticket instead of proving disadvantageous to the great cause of emancipation in the State would promote it.

We have the highest respect for the opinions of the editor of the Era. We have read attentively all that he has to say in opposition to our position, and still think our course the best we can pursue. He admits he may not be able to appreciate all the circumstances that had weight with us in the formation of our opinions, and we feel very certain that, if he were here, his judgment would soon be convinced of the propriety of the neutrality we have decided to observe in relation to the different presidential candidates.

As citizens we have our preferences, and, when the day of election arrives, we intend to give our votes in accordance with those preferences, while as Editors of the Examiner, we shall never advocate nor oppose the claims of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Cass, or Gen. Taylor.

Since we felt called on, in view of considerations connected with the approaching convention, to say that we could not participate in the formation of a Free Soil Ticket, we have had the satisfaction of receiving assurances from many of the most judicious friends of emancipation, that our course is bravely and generally approved by them. All the reflection we have given to the subject confirms the opinion we then advanced, namely, that we can better promote the cause of emancipation in Kentucky by observing a strict neutrality toward the different presidential candidates, than by devoting our columns to the advocacy of either of them.

Prospect—Missouri and Texas.

We commend to the careful attention of our readers the following article. The facts, which it presents, are extremely interesting, both in themselves, and because of the influence which they have already exerted, in many minds, in producing the conviction that slavery is doomed to certain and speedy death. When public journals in a slave State, and journals not identified with the anti-slavery cause, express, without qualification or reserve, the opinion that the solemn decree has gone forth and that the days of the famous institution, which once seemed to bear a charmed life, are numbered, we may rest assured that a mighty change has been effected in the public mind, and may indulge in confident, sanguine expectation of the speedy triumph of freedom.

Slavery in Missouri.

The St. Louis Daily Organ expresses the opinion that slavery will, in twenty-five years, cease to exist in the State of Missouri, and that, too, without any agency of legislatures, or conventions of the people, but in the natural progress of events. Among the chief elements in producing this desirable result, are the large influx of the German population, now amounting to nearly 100,000, very few of whom employ slave labor, and who are almost universally opposed to the system; and the great increase of anti-slavery feeling in the free States bordering on Missouri, occasioning great numbers of slaves to run away from their owners, and thus rendering that kind of property very insecure. The soil of Missouri is also not adapted for the profitable employment of slave labor. By the following table, it will be seen that slavery has reached its highest level in that State, and that the proportion of slave population to the free is steadily diminishing:

Free population.	Slaves.	Proportion of slaves to free population.
1810 17,354	3,011	100 to 600
1820 56,364	10,222	100 to 550
1830 115,302	25,081	100 to 460
1840 325,402	55,940	100 to 580
1845 512,000	70,000	100 to 730

From 1810 to 1820 the increase of the slave population was 17 per cent. greater than that of the free; from 1820 to 1830 it was 41 per cent. greater; from 1830 to 1840 it was 49 per cent. greater; and from 1840 to 1845 it was 37 per cent. less.—*Chr. Ad. & Jour.*

Such are the facts in regard to slavery in Missouri, the most northern of the slave States.

And what is the case in Texas, which forms the frontier in the extreme South?

The fact, that slavery is made perpetual by her constitution (what strange infatuation, to have thus planted Asia's curse amid our glorious Western forests!) would seem to indicate an altogether different prospect, from that which gladdens the eyes of the friends of freedom in Missouri. But constitutions are not infallible. Even they, with all their solemnity of utterance, may sometimes make mistakes, if they do not positively lie; and we are strongly inclined to believe that the constitution of Texas has made a very great mistake, a mistake so great as to prevent it from presenting any indication of the future condition of that State.

We believe that Texas, as well as Missouri, will be long before a free State, and from the operation of the same causes, the insecurity of slave-property, and the rapid immigration of free laborers.

aggravated by the fact, that, on account of the mixed character of the population, there is less aversion to the negro, than in the free States which border on Missouri. And, in regard to the second cause, immigration, we know that Texas is rapidly filling with settlers from the East and South, and that, as well as from the habits of life, are utterly opposed to slavery. They are men from Germany and other portions of Europe, not in destitution, but possessed of small means; men accustomed to thrift and industry, who, having always labored themselves, regard labor as honorable, and who abhor slavery alike for its wastefulness and for the dishonor which it brings upon labor and the laborer. When interest and habit thus combine with pride and personal feeling, produce aversion to a system, that aversion must be bitter and irremovable. That this sentiment of aversion prevails almost universally among the respectable German farmers and mechanics who settle in this country, we presume no one can doubt, nor with the prevalence of this sentiment, can there be any doubt as to the nature of the influence which eventually this portion of our population will exert upon the cause of freedom. To freedom it stands pledged, not by political ties nor party promises, but by the immutable laws of its very being.

We are the more confirmed in our opinion, that Texas and Missouri hold the same or at least similar positions in relation to slavery, by the course of action upon the Oregon Bill of the two Senators, who are regarded as the genuine representatives of their respective States, Benton and Houston. It is remarkable that these two men pursued the same course in relation to this important matter and that course one who separated them from the whole band of Southern Senators. This may have been a mere coincidence, but surely, if so, it was a striking coincidence. We prefer to believe that it was not a coincidence, nor the result of accident at all, but the effect of similar causes in both the States which the gentlemen represent. They are far-seeing, sagacious men, men, acquainted with the under-currents of thought and feeling, as well as with expressed opinion. They are men, too, doubtless, of more or less ambition, or, at least, possessed of sufficient regard for popularity to prevent them from unnecessarily alienating the good feelings of their constituents. The action of such men upon a question of vast importance, and at a time when the mind of the whole Union was intensely interested in it, could not have been careless or ill considered. They acted from deliberation, and we doubt not that, in adopting the course which they did, they firmly believed that they reflected, if not the expressed, the real sentiments of a majority of their constituents.

If the opinion, which we have advanced that Texas and Missouri will, in a few years, rid themselves of the thralldom of slavery, be well founded, it certainly is worthy of being thoroughly considered, both by pro-slavery and anti-slavery men. It may serve to prevent some of the former class from committing themselves in violent opposition to a cause, which is destined to triumph, the cause of liberty and justice, in whose support God and man are enlisted, the cause of principle and policy, of everlasting right and enlightened interest.

For anti-slavery men the views advanced are full of encouragement. We would especially commend them to intelligent men, who are seeking homes for themselves and their families in the West, and who, but for the presence of slavery, would gladly establish themselves in one of the other of these two States; which, in climate, soil, and all natural advantages, offer unequalled inducements for immigration. Let these men be convinced that slavery will soon cease to blight these favored portions of our land, which nature never ceases to bless; let them but have reason to believe that their children will not be obliged to breathe the infected atmosphere; and they will gladly avail themselves of the privileges offered. Hundreds and thousands of individuals will soon be added to the number of citizens, both of Missouri and Texas, sterling, enterprising men, whose intelligence and industry will add immeasurable wealth to the States of their adoption, and whose influence will hasten the day of universal emancipation.

Funeral Expenses.

We quote some judicious remarks on this subject from the Presbyterian Herald. The expenses of funerals has become so great an evil that a remedy is loudly called for. We have seen persons harassed for weeks after the death of members of their families by the demands for money to pay the funeral expenses. While the head is still bowed down in sorrow, and the tear is still upon the cheek, the bereaved one is obliged to make exertions to pay debts contracted by the display of the funeral. The widow whose former means of support have been removed, has, in addition to the fee of the physician, to pay the much more burdensome fee of a funeral. She must dress herself in "mourning goods" to imitate those who

"Bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight gloom and the public show."

This whole thing is wrong, and calls for action on the part of the benevolent members of society. Let the wealthy refuse to hire hacks, and display expensive coffins. Let the ministers of the different churches preach on the subject, and they will find themselves effecting a change.

A circumstance related to us by a gentleman on this city shows to what an extent this passion for funeral display is carried. A little colored baby died, and the management of the funeral was committed to an old and trusty family servant. The bill was sent to the master, who had to pay about thirty dollars. He asked the old servant why he had gone to so much expense. "Why," said he, "I had to do it for the credit of the family."

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the necessity and propriety of a change of the mode of conducting funerals in our large cities and towns. According to the present fashion they are usually so expensive that families in moderate circumstances are often grievously oppressed by them at a time when in consequence of increased expenses incurred during sickness and the removal of the sick and support of the family, they are least able to bear it. We have known instances in our own city in which the funeral expenses took almost the last dollar from the widow and her fatherless children, and yet their affection and respect for the departed one, together with their pride to keep up appearances, made them submit to exactions which under any other circumstances would have been firmly resisted.

The Editor of the Watchman of the Valley has a long article upon the evil, as exhibited in Cincinnati.

These expenses, he says, arise in part from the rigid pressing of mourning apparel; this not being a subject for barter, is held usually at a high price which must be paid. Expenses further arise from what have come to be the chariot charges for carriage hire, burial services, etc. The provision of a large number of carriages for almost any one who may choose to ride, the writer looks upon as useless, and worthy of being discontinued.

poor man cannot afford to die in Cincinnati! And why? Because the expenses of a respectable burial will cost his family more than they afford to give more than they can raise without the sacrifice of all they have.

The writer recommends a remedy for much of the useless and oppressive expenditure which he describes, and insists on the necessity of example in the case of other reformers. There must be, he says, a change, and good men must commence the work of reformation. No matter what others may say, it must be done. Let Christians, respectable citizens, who may be abundantly able to follow the fashion, even in a funeral display, see that in their families, when the angel of death has visited them, there be little stir and bustle—let everything be so ordered and arranged that a deep serious impression shall fall upon all who come in. Let the laying out and the coffin be plain and economical; and let the number of carriages be few, sufficient only to carry the immediate connections and those unable to walk. Let Christians always refuse to ride in a funeral procession unless the weather or the distance, or their own health, make it improper to walk, and let private carriages be employed as much as possible. If the burial is out of the city, let the friends only attend—a procession on foot might properly accompany to the outskirts of the city.

The foregoing suggestions must commend themselves. The reform that they urge need not be carried to an extreme, but that a reform is demanded, no one at all observant of the present system of conducting funerals, can doubt.

Emancipation.

From different parts of the State we receive letters that give us encouragement in our labors. Emancipation principles are making steady progress. We are continually hearing of one, and another influential man, becoming interested in this great subject. When the bill for taking a vote on the subject of calling a Convention passed the legislature, it was declared that the slave question was to be altogether ignored, that nothing was to be said about the matter. Now this subject is beginning to overshadow all others. Men are beginning to speak of this as the question; the holding of offices for life is unimportant; to be considered a comparatively unimportant thing. It was said that very few of those who voted in favor of calling a Convention had slavery in their thoughts when giving their votes. We believe that thousands were voting against slavery when they were voting against the subject, supposed they were voting against slavery when they were voting for a Convention, though they were scarcely willing to confess it to themselves. It would be a very strange thing if a subject on which scarcely any one spent a thought should suddenly take possession of the thoughts of every one.

It is now a "fixed fact," that this is to be the great subject which for some time will occupy the public mind. Both the friends and the enemies of slavery now see it. Though we have a doubt, it is impossible to foretell the result. Our State may be freed from the curse, and blessed by the labors of industrious and happy freemen, or the system may be more firmly fixed upon us, withering every element of future prosperity. It becomes the friends of freedom to be themselves. The friends of slavery are taking the most active measures. They are beginning to break the ties that bound them to their political parties, and unite upon this as the most important question before the people. If they consider slavery a great blessing, their course is right—they ought to exert themselves in its favor. But those who believe that slavery is one of the greatest of curses should not be idle. Let them not say that the time for discussion has not yet come. It has come—it is here. It is not yet in the power of man to postpone it. Men are preparing to discuss it fully, and after the Presidential election, the whole country will be talking of scarcely anything else.

In the morning Courier, of this city, the following remarks appeared in a letter from "Benjamin," the Frankfort correspondent of that paper. The editor of the Courier referred to the letter, and avowed his determination to discuss the subject. He afterwards re-published the remarks, which we copy from the Georgetown Herald:

"Now, that the election is over, and it has become a 'fixed fact,' that we are to have a convention to form a new constitution, the change in the present constitution is a subject of very frequent discussion on the streets, in bar rooms, and other places where people congregate to kill a half hour of leisure time. The gradual emancipation of slaves seems to be the all-absorbing question, and it is not to be learned from persons who live in different portions of the State, that will be the great question next summer in the election of members of the convention. During the last and previous winters, the friends of the constitution, assembled here, issued a proclamation that the slavery question should not enter into the canvass, nor be considered as one of the reforms they desired to bring about. The people, however, will not be controlled by gentlemen in the halls of the legislature. The subject of the constitution, and the subject of the slavery question will be the only exciting question in the convention. Those in favor of gradual emancipation will not urge that the present constitution of slaves are to be freed, but that all born after some period to be fixed, say 1855 or '60, should be free at the age of 25 years. Now, when it is recollected that slaves are regarded as very unsafe property on the Ohio river, and for the hundred miles back, and that four-fifths of the voters of Kentucky are non-slaveholders, the presumption may be indulged, by those in favor of gradual emancipation, that a majority of the members of the convention will be in favor of the present constitution. The great body of foreigners who support themselves by daily labor may be counted in opposition to slavery, and in favor of gradual emancipation."

The Hon. William J. Graves died in this city on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, after a long and very painful illness. Mr. Graves has left a wife and children to deplore his loss. Most widely known as a politician, he was distinguished in private life for the virtues which consecrate home, and for the possession of all those manly traits of character, which command the respect of society.

The Circuit and Criminal Courts met and immediately adjourned on Wednesday morning, as a token of respect to the deceased.

The Cincinnati Cotton Mill, Incorporated by the last Legislature of Indiana, capital \$500,000, has, as we learn, been fully organized by the election of William Richardson President, Alfred Thurston Treasurer, and Charles W. Short, Lewis Ruffner, William F. Pettit, F. Chamberlin, T. C. Coleman, Jas. C. Ford, Judge Morgan, of La., and Col. W. M. Lane, of Bedford, La., Directors.

From the high character of these gentlemen, we have a satisfactory guaranty of the success of this new and important enterprise.

The first mill will, as is supposed, be in full operation early next fall, and contain 10,000 spindles, and make coarse brown sheetings.

This mill, although in another State, and 120 miles below us, is essentially a Louisville mill—the most of the proprietors reside here, its whole management will be here, and all the sales will be made here.

We rejoice to see that a few leading and wealthy gentlemen of the South are interested in this, and we venture to predict that they and their southern friends through them, will soon be practically convinced that there is more profit in manufacturing cotton by free labor than in producing it by slave labor.

Wants and Medicines for the consideration of the Thoughtful.—No. XIII.

Patents issued to the eight new free and the nine slave States, compared: Remarks. Patents issued to Ohio and to Kentucky compared: Remarks. Patents issued to New York compared with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States: Remarks. Reflections and suggestions.—Colored turned Philosopher—Colored turned Prophet.—The wisdom of certain Southern Statesmen regarded as doubtful.

Total population of the seven free States as appears from the United States census for 1840 5,967,341
Total pop. of the six slave States, 3,826,323
Difference in favor of free States 2,141,018

Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the six slave States, 1,029,478
Total number of persons employed in agriculture in the seven free States, 950,546

Difference in favor of the slave States 69,932
Hence it appears that though the population of the slave States is not quite two thirds as large as that of the free States, yet there are 69,932 more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the former than in the latter. There is no doubt of the fact then, that the people of the slave States are emphatically an agricultural people.

Now this being the state of the case, where do we naturally look for the highest degree of improvement and perfection in the agricultural processes, if it be not among these devoted tillers of the ground?

Surely, men who are so entirely devoted to one pursuit, who are so free from all the cares and extraneous attentions upon commercial adventures, so untroubled by mechanical labors, and whose whole attention is concentrated upon that ancient, that most dignified and honorable of all professions, surely men thus favorably situated for carrying their art and the processes thereof to the highest possible degree of perfection will not be slow to dispose, as far as possible, with the labor of human bone and muscle, and to sum to their aid the powers and agencies of nature, the discoveries of science, and the inventions of genius.

And now for the facts in the case:
CLASS No. 1.—Agriculture, including instruments and operations.—Number of Patents issued to the seven free States, 1,184
Number of Patents issued to the six slave States, 309

Difference in favor of free States, 875

Mark the result, ye sapient defenders of the "peculiar institution!"
Now, a common, unsophisticated man would regard this result as showing, pretty conclusively, that slavery is not favorable to the improvement of the agricultural art. But we have seen too many of the ingenious and inventive gentlemen with whom we are reasoning, to suppose that they will be at a loss for a moment, for ways and means to explain the result at which we have arrived, without once calling in question the correctness of their views, or the profundity of their wisdom.

For example, it will be said, that it requires mechanics to make many of the class of inventions and discoveries under consideration, and inasmuch as there are but few mechanics in the slave States, we cannot be expected to compete successfully with the free States in this class of improvements. Be it so, and how happens it, may I please you, that we have so few mechanics among us? "We pause for a reply."

Again, it will doubtless be urged that not more than one in five of the inventions patented at Washington, proves to be of any value. Be it so, and what then? One fifth of 1,184, the number of patents taken out in the free States, is 236, and one fifth of 309, the number issued to the slave States, is 61. This gives us 236 valuable inventions for the free States, to 61 in the slave States!

But says one of these profoundly wise men, "I have no faith in these modern improvements of which we hear so much." My dear sir, I take it that your bump of reverence for the antique is largely developed, that your pious soul is deeply afflicted in view of the great degeneracy of the times; that you are an admirer of bull ploughs; that, should important business call you to the eastern cities, you would perform your journey, on horseback, and were you about to visit the Crescent City with your wife and daughters, you would certainly embark on a flatboat.

But it is time we were proceeding with the statement of the facts which we have proposed to lay before the reader.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the thirteen original States, there have been seventeen new States, eight are free and nine are slave States. The territory of the latter is also much larger than that of the former.

The following table will give the reader some idea of the comparative progress that these two classes of States have made in improving and perfecting the useful arts.

A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the eight free States, to-wit: Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, with those issued to the nine slave States, to-wit: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, from the year 1790 to 1847.

Free States	347	93	123	73	151	50	33	21	28	42	121	142	116	112	65	90	19	15	27	13	8	3
Slave States	72	12	41	32	11	29	19	11	14	34	29	75	127	126	13	25	6	19	11	10	3	5

Total number 1720 502 1218
Here again the difference is, in every instance of comparison, largely in favor of the free States. True, the disparity is not so great as in the case of the old States; and yet the contrast is sufficiently striking to show that the "peculiar institution" has already laid its iron grasp upon some of the most hopeful of the younger members of our Republic. It is only in communities where slavery has existed for a long series of years, until generations have grown up under its influence, and society has felt its withering and blighting power, in uprooting the fairest virtues, in debasing the highest relations, in restraining physical exertion, and in paralyzing moral and intellectual effort, it is there only, I say, where exists an old, established order of things, that we can expect to see the worst fruits of the institution. During the next fifty years, we may calculate with certainty, on reaping an abundant harvest from the plantings of the last half century.

But let us proceed with our statement of facts.
Population of Kentucky in 1790, 73,077
Population of Ohio in 1790, 90,000
Difference in favor of Kentucky, 73,077

Population of Kentucky in 1800, 220,958
Population of Ohio in 1800, 45,365
Difference in favor of Kentucky, 175,593

Population of Kentucky in 1810, 406,611
Population of Ohio in 1810, 230,760
Difference in favor of Kentucky, 175,851

Area of Kentucky, 40,000 Sq. Miles.
Area of Ohio, 40,000 Sq. Miles.
Kentucky admitted into the Union by act of Congress passed June 1st, 1792
Ohio admitted into the Union by act of Congress passed April 30th, 1802

With these beginnings, with many advantages in favor of Kentucky, we will now enquire what has been done by the respective States, for the advancement of the arts, so far as it is to be learned from the records of the Patent Office.

A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for inventions and discoveries issued to the State of Ohio, with those issued to the State of Kentucky, from 1790 to 1847:

		Ohio.	Kentucky.	
Class	No.	1	2	106
"	"	2	4	31
"	"	3	40	34
"	"	4	40	15
"	"	5	54	5
"	"	6	35	10
"	"	7	13	7
"	"	8	9	3
"	"	9	12	2
"	"	10	15	1
"	"	11	52	10
"	"	12	18	5
"	"	13	49	10
"	"	14	61	8
"	"	15	17	4
"	"	16	31	8
"	"	17	39	14
"	"	18	7	2
"	"	19	10	5
"	"	20	11	8
"	"	21	7	2
"	"	22	4	3
Total.		692	183	509

Total, 692 183 609
Here again all the differences are in favor of freedom, while, of the aggregate number of improvements patented in these two States, almost four fifths originated in Ohio.

Let all Kentuckians mark this result. That Kentucky, commencing her career as a State with every advantage in her favor, has fallen so far behind her young neighbor on the opposite side of the Ohio, in all those arts and improvements that give wealth and independence to nations, is certainly a humiliating circumstance, and cannot fail, I think, to excite thought and inquiry in all reflecting minds, as to the cause which has produced so great a disparity.

That slavery has been the occasion of this striking contrast no one who has carefully considered the facts and the arguments which it has been the object of this communication to lay before the reader, can, for a moment, entertain a rational doubt. But such inferences and reflections as these will, perhaps, be more appropriate, and carry with them more of the authority of absolute demonstration, after we shall have laid before the reader a few more of our "fixed facts."

The facts to which we now propose to call the attention of the reader, exhibit in a still more striking light, if possible, than anything we have before seen, the hopeless mental sterility engendered by slavery, and the utter incapacity of its upholders and abettors, of all those enterprises which require a knowledge of science and art, and their comparative barrenness in all those discoveries and improvements which are doing so much to advance society, and to ameliorate the condition of the race.

Slavery prevails in fifteen of the thirty States which now constitute our Union.

Area of the fifteen slave States, 173,139 Sq. miles.
Area of the free State of New York, 46,220 Sq. miles.
Population of the fifteen slave States in 1790, 1,956,371
Population of the free State of New York in 1790, 340,120

With these means and beginnings let us see what has been done during the last three-score years for the improvement of the industrial arts. A comparison of the number of the different classes of Patents for Inventions and Discoveries, issued to the free State of New York, with those issued to the whole fifteen slave States, to-wit: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia, from 1790 to 1847.

CLASS No. 1.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 615
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 386

Difference in favor of New York, 229

CLASS No. 2.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 345
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 114

Difference in favor of New York, 231

CLASS No. 3.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 362
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 168

Difference in favor of New York, 194

CLASS No. 4.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 321
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 158

Difference in favor of New York, 163

CLASS No. 5.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 490
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 106

Difference in favor of New York, 384

CLASS No. 6.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 185
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 120

Difference in favor of New York, 65

CLASS No. 7.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 189
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 110

Difference in favor of New York, 79

CLASS No. 8.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 56
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 40

Difference in favor of New York, 16

CLASS No. 9.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 197
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 108

Difference in favor of New York, 89

CLASS No. 14.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 298
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 83

Difference in favor of New York, 212

CLASS No. 15.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 69
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 57

Difference in favor of New York, 12

CLASS No. 16.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 119
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 74

Difference in favor of New York, 45

CLASS No. 17.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 211
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 116

Difference in favor of New York, 95

CLASS No. 18.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 143
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 39

Difference in favor of New York, 104

CLASS No. 19.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 49
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 40

Difference in favor of New York, 9

CLASS No. 20.—Number of Patents issued to New York, 73
Number of Patents issued to the fifteen slave States, 36

Difference in favor of New York, 37

"How beautiful is Day."

BY JAMES GEORGE GRANT.

How beautiful is Day,
O'er the laughing and sea,
When it starts to sleep away,
And I awake to fly to thee!
When the cold dawn-tints, dim and cold,
Change to purple and to gold,
And a rapture all around
Lights the path for love and morn!

When I see its radiance play
O'er thy gentle and low-brow,
Oh, how beautiful is Day!
And how beautiful art thou!

How beautiful is Noon,
When I meet thee in the shade
Of the leafy woods of June,
Like a spirit of the glade!
When the winds breathe soft and low,
To the brooklet's stilly flow,
And all nature seems to know
Thou art listening, dearest maid!

When I hear the murmured tune
Of thy sweet voice, sweet as now—
Oh, how beautiful is Day!
And how beautiful art thou!

How beautiful is Even,
When the golden smiles depart
Slow away, as leath to leave
Ought so lovely as thou art!
When the dew begins to weep,
And the first pale star to peep,
Like an angel sent to keep
Vigils o'er thee when we part!

When the twilight seems to grieve,
As it dies upon thy brow—
Oh, how beautiful is Day!
And how beautiful art thou!

Character of Hampden.

Mr. Hampden was a man of much greater cunning, and it may be, of the most discerning spirit, and of the greatest address and insinuation to bring anything to pass which he desired, of any man of that time, and who laid the design deepest. He was a gentleman of a good extraction, and a fair fortune; who, from a life of great pleasure and license, had, on a sudden, retired to extraordinary sobriety and strictness, and yet retained his usual cheerfulness and affability; which, together with the opinion of his wisdom and justice, and the courage he had shown in opposing the ship money, raised his reputation to a very great height, not only in Buckinghamshire, where he lived, but generally throughout the kingdom. He was not a man of many words, and rarely began the discourse, or made the first entrance upon any business that was assumed; but a very weighty speaker, and after he had heard a full debate, and observed how the house was like to be inclined, took up the argument, and shortly, and clearly, and craftily, as he thought, to the conclusion he desired; and if he found he could not do that, he was never without the dexterity to divert the debate to another time, and to prevent the determining anything in the negative, which might prove inconvenient in the future. He made so great a show of civility, and modesty, and humility, and always of mistaking his own judgment, and esteeming his wisdom with him conferred for the present, that he seemed to have no opinions or resolutions but such as he contracted from the information and instruction he received upon the discourses of others, whom he had a wonderful art of governing, and leading into his principles and inclinations, while they believed that he wholly depended upon their counsel and advice. No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be; which shortly after appeared to all, when he cared less to keep on the mask.—*Clarendon.*

Shakespeare.

Was the man, who, of all modern and ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. All the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them not laboriously, but luckily. When he describes anything, you more than see it—you feel it, too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation. He was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inwardly, and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike: were he so, I should do him injury to compare him with the greatest of mankind. He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast. But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no man can say he ever had a subject for his wit, and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of the poets.

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cespitem.

The consideration of this made Mr. Hales, of Eton, say, that there was no subject of which any poet ever writ, but he would produce it much better done in Shakespeare; and however others are now generally preferred before him, yet the age where he lived, which had contemporaries with him, Fletcher and Jonson, never equalled them to him in their esteem. And in the last king's court, when Ben's reputation was at highest, Sir John Suckling, and with him the greater part of the courtiers, set our Shakespeare far above him.—*Dryden.*

Church Bells.

There's something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful! They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there's sound in them that should soar pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind forgiving eyes; that should make the earth itself seem to him; at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells, if we have only the ears rightly to understand it.—There is a preacher in every bell, that cries, "Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures—poor human beings! take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft, your heart-burnings! And you, ye human vessels, gilt and painted, believe in the iron tongue that tells ye that for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggar at your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble, learn that, however daubed and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come, and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint—stained and crushed by the pride and hardness of the world—come, come, cries the bell with the voice of an angel—come and learn what is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and walk against the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly, as Daniel walked among the lions."—*Douglas Jerrold.*

The Model Mother-in-Law.

THE MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW is a tender creature, and requires the nicest care and the hottest luncheon to keep her in good temper. She has only one child, a daughter, but she is passionately fond of her. She "only lives to see her dear child happy," and everybody else miserable. To insure this, it is necessary to be constantly with her. Accordingly, she "brings her things" some day, before dinner, and takes possession of the best bed-room, only to stop for a week. Her weeks, however, never have a Saturday. She has no knowledge of time, as measured by the week, month, or year, but is sadly put out if supper is not brought up precisely to the minute. But Julia always required a mother's care; she was very delicate, even as a child, and the little thing is far from strong now. She has never left her side for two days together since the hour she was born. Her daughter must not walk—"Do you hear me, Julia! I will not allow it; the exertion is too much for you, and cabs are cheap enough, goodness knows! You must not exert yourself, child; so give me the keys, and I will attend to the housekeeping for you."

The shopping is attended to from the same generous motive. The tradesmen soon look up to the Mother-in-Law as the mistress of the house, and it is not long before the servants are made to acknowledge her sway, and come to her regularly for orders. The husband is nobody—a creature to give money as it is wanted, and to hold his tongue. If he ventures to remonstrate, he is "killing" her daughter; and as a mother, she is not going to allow the murder of her darling child before her own eyes, and not tell him what she thinks about it! He is reminded every day that "he little knows the treasure he possesses in that dear creature," and if he hints anything about the creature costing him rather dear for a "treasure," he is asked if he calls himself a man! If poor Julia has the headache, the husband is blamed for it. "It is all his doing—he knows it." Didn't he speak harshly to her at breakfast? If the dinner is badly cooked, he must not say a word, for the tears immediately flow, and the mother quickly upbraids him "as a wretch who ought to be ashamed of himself for speaking in that way to a suffering woman." If he refuses to go on the continent, "his motive is very clear; but let the crime be upon his own head! She would not have his feelings afterwards for a thousand pounds!" If he grumbles about any extravagant outlay, she is not going to allow her daughter to starve for the consideration of a penny. She tells him he is killing her; and if the new curtains are not instantly put up in the drawing-room, she will not answer for the consequences! She should like very much to know what he calls himself!

THE MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW in her kind mood is fearful, but she is most despot when there has been a settlement made upon her daughter. The domestic tyrant then rules with the iron rolling-pin of a female Nero. All the little attempts of the poor husband to maintain his rights are loudly anathematized as "base machinations to secure her poor daughter's property." He wishes to drive Julia mad, but she sees through his mean devices! Letters, too, are riddled for secrets—pockets are ransacked for billets-doux, old servants dismissed, new ones hired, the dinner hour altered, the luncheon kept on the table all day, and the children brought home from school, just as Mrs. Spillre pleases. The house is quite a family battle. No one dares move out or come in without her permission. The latch-key is surrendered, and the husband is quite under the Mother-in-Law's surveillance, and is only let out upon parole. "Woe to him if he returns home a minute late! He is asked through the key-hole, 'if he is not ashamed of himself?' and before he has wiped his feet on the door-mat, he is told, loud enough for all the servants to hear it, that 'Julia is determined not to endure his abominable profligacy any longer—the poor thing is sinking into a premature grave, and she is resolved upon having a separate establishment.' The next morning the Mother-in-Law and her daughter leave with a hundred band-boxes, and the husband is left alone, without as much as the key of the tea-caddy to console himself with. But he is not allowed to enjoy his solitude long. A St. Swithin of letters from the mother, in the name of her injured daughter, keeps pouring in upon him, reproaching him with everything short of arson. He is visited at length by his dread enemy, even in person, and after an hydraulic scene, made more terrible by the threat that "she will never leave him till she has brought him to a sense of the injuries he has inflicted upon that sainted creature," he is obliged to capitulate: he falls upon his knees before his wife, and begs to be forgiven. The Mother-in-Law stands by, like a stern Nemesis of the sex, and will not allow the poor culprit to rise before he has confessed over and over again how deeply he was in the wrong, and "what an infamous wretch he must have been to doubt such angelic goodness!"

The husband's children belong, properly speaking, to the MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW. She superintends their education, dresses them, whips them, physics them, and does whatever she pleases with them. She begs "he'll not interfere in matters he cannot possibly understand." It is at the advent of a new baby, however, that her tyrannical power is the most absolute; the whole household then, from kitchen to garret, is under her thumb, and the centre of a large circle of Godfrey's, Gamps, Prigs and Dalbys, she administers elixirs and commands alternately, which no one dares disobey. The doctor even succumbs to her; and as for the poor husband, he sinks to the smallest point of virile insignificance. He rings the bell, no one answers it; he wanders about a miserable Peter Schlemihl in his own house, a husband who has lost even the shadow of authority. He asks for his dinner—not a soul knows anything about it. A bed is fitted up for him somewhere in a lumber room, at the top of the house. He asks to see his wife, but is met by the Mother-in-Law at the door, and questioned, if "the man really wishes to kill his innocent babe and wife?" He is the man.

The MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW is essentially a "strong-minded woman." She is always telling people "a bit of her mind." The husband gets a bit every day. All his relations, too, who dare "to put their noses into what does not concern them," are favored with "a bit"—a good large bit, also. Her "mind," like the bell of St. Sepulchre, is never told, unless it is the prelude to some dreadful execution. She dearly loves a quiet family.

away, and she was not near her dearest Julia to aid and comfort her. The husband's comfort is never considered. If he does succeed in driving her out of his house, his torments are by no means at an end, for the chances are, that she takes a lodging in the same street, and lives just opposite to him. Then she assumes herself by running backwards and forwards all day, dropping into dinner or luncheon about six times a week, or else watching everything that takes place in his house from over the window blinds of her "first pair front." His only escape, then, is in establishing a Society for the Promotion of Emigration from England of all homeless Mothers-in-Law who have only one daughter. If this should be fruitless, his only hope is in procuring a law to annul all marriages where the husband can prove that he has married "a treasure of a daughter" who has "a jewel of a mother." If this remedy even should fail, he had better take a couple of Life Pills, for there is "no rest but the grave" for the husband who groans under a MODEL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Visitor.

Hangs out his bush to show he has not good wine; for that, the proverb says, need it not. He had rather sell bad wine than good, that stands him in more; for it makes men sooner drunk, and then they are the easier reckoned. By the knaveries he acts above-board, which every man sees, one may easily take a measure of those he does underground in his cellar; for he that will pick a man's pocket to his face, will not stick to use him worse in private, when he knows nothing of it. He does not only spoil and destroy his wines, but an ancient proverb, with brewing and racking, that says, "In vino veritas," for there is no truth in him, but all false and sophisticated; for he can counterfeit wine as cunningly as Apelles did grapes, and cheat men with it, as he did birds. He is an Antichristian cheat; for Christ turned water into wine, and he turns wine into water. He scores all his reckonings upon two tables, made like those of the Ten Commandments, that he may be put in mind to break them as oft as he possibly can; especially that of stealing and bearing false witness against his neighbor, when he draws him bad wine, and swears it is good, and that he can take more for the pipe than the wine will yield him by the bottle—a trick that a Jesuit taught him to cheat his own conscience with. When he is found to over-keep notoriously, he has one common evasion for all, and that is, to say it was a mistake; by which he means that he thought they had not been sober enough to discover it; for if it had passed, there had been no error at all in the case.—*Samuel Butler.*

Antiquity of Nursery Rhymes.

Many of these are centuries old. "A man of words and not of deeds," is found in MS. of the seventeenth century in the British Museum; differing, indeed, from the version now used, but still sufficiently similar to leave no question as to the identity. The following has been traced to the time of Henry VI., a singular doggerel, the joke of which consists in saying it so quickly that it cannot be told whether it is English or gibberish.

"In fit far is,

In oak none is,

In mud eel is,

In clay none is,

Great eat is,

Mare eat o'is."

"Multiplication is vexation," a painful reality to school-boys, was found a few years ago, in MS. dated 1570; and the memorial lines "Thirty days hath September," occur in the Return from Parnassus, an old play printed in 1606. The old song of the "Carroll Crown set on an Oak" was discovered in MS., Sloane, 1489, of the time of Charles I., but under a different form:

"Hic hoc, the carroll crown,

For I have shot something too low;

I have quite missed my mark,

And I dist the poor sow to the heart;

Wife, ring trinkle in a spoon,

Or else the poor sow's heart will down."

"Sing a song of sixpence" is quoted by Beaumont and Fletcher. "Buz, quoth the blue fly," which is printed in the nursery half-penny books, belongs to Ben Jonson's Masque of Oberon. "Tailor of Bicester," was originally sung in the game called "Leap Candle," mentioned by Aubrey; and the old ditty of "Three Blind Mice," is found in the curious music book entitled Deuterometria; or the second part of Musick's Melodie, 1606. And so on of others, fragments of old catches and popular songs being constantly traced in the apparently unmeaning rhymes of the nursery. We have recently been at an auction sale, an old copy of the nursery rhyme of "Jack Horner," in its original state, not a mere fragment, but a long metrical history, entitled "The Pleasant History of Jack Horner," containing his witty tricks and pranks which he played from his youth to his riper years; right pleasant and delightful for winter and summer's recreation," with four frightful woodcuts, not having, as far as we could see, any connection with the tale.

A London Dinner in 1660.

My poor wife rose by five o'clock in the morning before day, and went to market and bought fowles and many other things for dinner, with which I was highly pleased, and the chine of beef was down also before six o'clock, and my own jacke, of which I was doubtful, do carry it, very well, things being put in order and the cook come. By and by comes Dr. Clarke and his lady, his sister, and a she cozen, and Mr. Pearce and his wife, which was all my guests. I had for them, after oysters, at first course, a hest of rabbits and lamb and a chine of beef. Next a dish of roasted fowle, cost me about 30s., and a tart, and then fruit and cheese. My dinner was noble and enough, I had my house mightily clean and neat; my room below with a fire in it; my dining room above, and my chamber being made a withdrawing chamber; and my wife's a good fire also.—I find my new table very proper, and will hold nine or ten people well, but eight with great room. At supper had a good sack posset, and cold meat, and sent my guests away about ten o'clock at night, both them and myself highly pleased with our management of this day, and indeed, our company is very fine, and Mrs. Clarke a witty fine lady, though a little conceited and proud. I believe this day's feast will cost me near £5.—*Peppes' Diary.*

Oriental Legends.

"Every man," an Eastern legend says, "has two angels, one upon his right shoulder and one upon his left. When he does any thing good, the angel on his right shoulder writes it down and seals it; because what is once well done, is done forever. When he does evil, the angel upon his left shoulder writes it down, but does not seal it. He waits until midnight. If before that time, the man bows down his head and exclaims, 'Gracious Alla! I have sinned—forgive me!' the angel rubs it out, but if not, at midnight he seals it, and the angel upon his right shoulder weeps."

Godwin and Talford.

Mr. Godwin was thus a man of two beliefs, which held little discourse with each other—the daring inventor of theories constructed of air-drawn diagrams—and the single gentleman, who suffered nothing to disturb or excite him, beyond his study.—He loved to walk in the crowded streets of London, not like Lamb, enjoying the infinite varieties of many-colored life around him, but because he felt, amidst the noise and crowd, and glare, more intensely the imperturbable stillness of his own contemplations. His means of comfortable support were mainly supplied, by a shop in Skinner street, where, under the auspices of "M. J. Godwin & Co.," the prettiest and wisest books for children issued, which old-fashioned parents presented to their children, without suspecting that the graceful lessons of piety and goodness which charmed away the selfishness of infancy, were published and sometimes revised, and now and then written by a philosopher, whom they would scarcely venture to name! He met the exigencies which the vicissitudes of business sometimes caused, with the trusting simplicity which marked his course—he asked his friends for aid without a scruple, considering that their means were justly due to one who toiled in thought for their inward life, and had little time to provide for his own outward existence, and took their excuses when offered, without doubt or offence. The very next day after I had been honored and delighted with an introduction to him at Lamb's chambers, I was made still more proud and happy by his appearance at my own such errand—which my poverty, not my will, rendered abortive. After some pleasant chat on indifferent matters, he carefully observed that he had a little bill for £150 falling due on the morrow, which he had forgotten till that morning, and desired the loan of the necessary amount for a few weeks. At first, in eager hope of being able thus to oblige one whom I regarded with admiration akin to awe, I began to consider whether it was possible for me to raise such a sum; but, alas! a moment's reflection sufficed to convince me that the hope was in vain, and I was obliged, with much confusion, to assure my distinguished visitor how glad I should be to serve him, but that I was only just starting as a special pleader, was obliged to write for magazines to help me on, and had not such a sum in the pocket. "Oh, dear," said the philosopher, "I thought you were a young gentleman of fortune—do not mention it; do not mention it; I shall do very well elsewhere," and then, in the most gracious manner, reverted to our former topics; and sat in my small room for half an hour, as if to convince me that my want of fortune made no difference in his esteem. A slender tribute to the literature he had loved and served so well, was accorded to him in the old age to which he attained, by the gift of a squire in the exchequer of about £200 a year, connected with the custody of the records; and the last time I saw him he was wearing an immense key to unlock the musty treasure of which he was guardian—low unlike those he had unlocked, with finer talisman, for the astonishment and alarm of one generation, and the delight of all others.—*Talford's Final Memorials of Charles Lamb.*

How far the Provision of Food is due to the Labor of Man.

The number of human beings on the earth is calculated at nearly one thousand millions; all of these are fed from the produce of the ground; for even animal food is itself the produce of the ground. It is true that, for this result, man in general must labor; but, how small an actual portion of this immense productiveness is due to man! His labor ploughs the ground, and drops the seed into the furrows. From that moment, a higher agency supersedes him. The ground is in possession of influences which he can no more guide, summon, or restrain, than he can govern the ocean.—The mighty alchemy of the atmosphere is at work; the rains are distilled, the gales sweep, the dews cling, the lightning darts its fertilizing fire into the soil, the frost purifies the fermenting vegetation—perhaps a thousand other agents are in movement, of which the secrets are still hidden from man; but the wisdom of their force penetrates all things, and the extent of their action is only to be measured by the globe, while man stands by, and has only to see the naked and drenched soil clothed itself with the tender vegetation of spring, or the living gold of the harvest—the whole loveliness and bounty of Nature delighting his eye, soliciting his hand, and filling his heart with joy.—*Rev. Dr. Croly.*

Danger of Reverts.

Do anything innocent: rather than give yourself up to reverie. At one period of my life I was a dreamer, castle-builder.—Visions of the distant and future took the place of present duty and activity. I spent hours in reverie. I suppose I was seduced, in part, by physical debility. But the body suffered as much as the mind. I found, too, that the imagination threatened to inflame the passions, and that, if I meant to be virtuous, I must dismiss my musings. The conflict was a hard one. I resolved, prayed, resisted, sought refuge in occupation, and at length triumphed. I beg you to avail yourself of my experience.—*Memoir of Dr. Channing.*

Bodily Infirmitates.

Bodily infirmitates, like breaks in a wall, have often become avenues through which the light of Heaven has entered the soul, and made the imprisoned image long for release.—*Dr. Watts.*

Sonnets by John Keats.

FROM THE LIFE AND REMAINS OF JOHN KEATS.
Oh! how I love on a fair summer's eve,
When streams of light pour down the golden west,
And on the balmy zephyrs tranquil rest
The silver clouds, far—far away to leave
All mortal thoughts, and take a sweet reprieve
From little cares; to find, with easy quest,
A fragrant wild, with nature's beauty drest,
And there into delight my soul doth sear;
There warm my breast with patriotic lore,
Musing on Milton's fate—on Sydney's bliss—
Till their stern forms before my mind arise,
Perhaps on wing of poetic passion,
Fall often propping a delicious rest,
When some melodious sorrow spells mine eyes.

The Men.

It keeps eternal whisperings around
Desolate shores, and with its mighty swell
Gluts twice the thousand caverns, till the spell
Of Hecla leaves them their old shadowy
spell.
Often 'tis in such gentle temper found,
That scarcely will the very smallest shell
Be moved for days from where it sometime
fell.
When last the winds of heaven were unbound,
Oh! ye! who have your eyeballs vexed and tired,
Feast them upon the wideness of the sea;
Oh! ye! whose ears are dimm'd with uproar rude,
Or fed too much with whooping melody—
Sit ye near some old cavern's mouth and brood
Until ye start, as the sea-symphies quired!

Superstition in Java.

The credulity and superstition of the Javans exceed belief. Dreams, omens, lucky and unlucky days, astrology, amulets, witchcraft, are with them matters of faith and reverence. They believe each bush and rock, even the air itself, to be inhabited by the numerous varieties of supernatural beings with which their own traditions supply them, they have borrowed others from the Indians, Persians, and Arabs. The Javans are good spirits, and great respect is shown to them. They regulate the growth of trees, ripen the fruit, mature in the running streams, and abide in the still shades of the forest. But their favorite dwelling is the Wariz tree (*Jas indica*), which droops its long branches to the earth to form them a palace. The Javans mingle their superstitions with the common events of everyday life. Thieves, for instance, will throw a little earth, taken from a new-made grave, into the house they thereby plumed into the inmates. When they have done this, and especially if they have managed to place the earth under the bed, they set to work with full conviction of impunity. Bamboo boxes of soil are frequently found in the possession of captured thieves, who usually confess the purpose for which they were to be applied. During the English occupation, it was casually discovered that a buffalo's skull was constantly carried backwards and forwards from one end of the island to the other. The Javans had got a notion that a frightful curse had been pronounced upon the man who should allow it to remain stationary. After the skull had traveled many hundred miles, it was brought to Samarang, and there the English resident had it thrown into the sea. The Javans looked on quietly, and held the curse to be neutralized by the white man's intervention. Dr. Selberg gives various other examples, observed by himself, of the ridiculous superstitions of these simple islanders. A very remarkable one is given in the works of Raffles and Crawford. In 1814, it was found out that a road had been made up to the lofty summit of the mountain of Sumbing. The road was twenty feet broad, and about sixty English miles in length, and a condition of its construction being that it should cross no water-course, it straggled in countless zigzags up the mountain side. This gigantic work, the result of the labors of a whole province, and of a people habitually and constitutionally averse to violent exertion, was finished before the government became aware of its commencement! Its origin was most absurd and trifling. An old woman gave out that she had dreamed a dream, and that a deity was about to alight upon the mountain top. A curse was to fall upon all who did not work at a road for his descent into the plain. Such boundless credulity as this is of course easily turned to account by mischievous persons, and has often been worked upon to incite the Javans to revolt. The history of the island even in modern times, abounds in insurrections, got up, for the most part, by men of little talent, but possessing sufficient cunning to turn the credulity of their countrymen to their own advantage.—*Blackwoods Magazine.*

Result of Habit and Industry.

Bulwer worked his way to eminence—worked it through failure, through ridicule. His facility is only the result of practice and study. He wrote at first very slowly and with great difficulty; but he resolved to master his stubborn instrument of thought, and mastered it. He has practiced writing as an art, and has re-written some of his essays, (unpublished) nine or ten times over. Another habit will show the advantage of continuous application. He only works about three hours a day—from ten in the morning till one, seldom later.—The evenings, when alone, are devoted to reading, scarcely ever to writing. Yet what an amount of good hard labor has resulted from these three hours! He writes very rapidly, averaging 20 pages a day of novel print.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Origin of the Beard.

Van Helmont tells us, that Adam was created without a beard, but that after he had fallen and sinned, because of the sinful propensities which he derived from the fruits of the forbidden tree, a beard was made part of his punishment and disgrace, bringing him thus into nearer resemblance with the beasts towards whom he had made his nature approximate. The same stigma was not inflicted upon Eve, because even in the fall she retained much of her former modesty, and therefore no such opprobrious mark. Van Helmont observes, also, that no good angel ever appears with a beard; and this, he says, is a capital sign by which angels may be distinguished.—*The Doctor.*

The Language of Flowers.

The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purple rose a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue pansy-flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen, peace from the olive-branch, immortality from the immortelle; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary; the victory of the spirit by the palm; modesty by the blue, fragrant violet; compassion by the ivy; tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not; natural honesty and fidelity by the oak-leaves; unassumingness by the corn-flower, (the cy-anus), and the auriculars, (how friendly they look upon us with their child-like eyes). Even the dispositions of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus, silent grief is portrayed by the weeping-willow; sadness by the angelica; shuddering by the aspen; melancholy by the cypress, desire of meeting again by the starwort; the night-smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness.—Thus, nature, by these flowers, seems to be taken their loving sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men were able to do!

Fortune.

Use worthily all that is called Fortune. Most men gamble with her, and gain all and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou leave, as unlawful, these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou shalt chain the wheel of Chance, and shalt always drag her after thee. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick, or the return of your absent friend, or some other quite external good, raises your spirits, and you think that good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it—it can never be so. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principle.—*Emerson.*

If you will be happy, correct your imagination by reason, reject opinion and live according to nature.
Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share with them in their happiness.

Social Kindness.

How sweet is social affection! When the world is dark without, we have light within. When cares disturb the breast—when sorrow broods around the heart—what joy gathers in the circle of love! We forget the world, with all its animosities, while blest with social kindness. That man cannot be unhappy who has hearts that vibrate in sympathy with his own—who is cheered by the smiles of affection and the voice of tenderness. Let the world be dark, cold—let the hate and animosity of bad men gather about him in the place of business; but when he enters the ark of love, and his own cherished circle—he forgets all these, and the cloud passes from his brow and the sorrow from his heart. The warm sympathies of wife and children dispel every shadow, and he feels a thrill of joy in his bosom which words are inadequate to express. He who is a stranger to the joys of social kindness, has not begun to live.

Edwin and Emma.

A monument bearing the following inscription has been set up lately against the west end of Bowes Church, in Yorkshire, by a gentleman of the name of Dinsdale, to perpetuate the remembrance of a remarkable incident which occurred there many years ago.—"Roger Wrightson, jr., and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, buried in one grave: he died in a fever, and upon the heart of his passing bell he cried out, 'my heart is broke,' and in a few hours expired, purely 'love.' Such is the brief, touching record contained in the parish register of burials. It has been handed down by unvarying tradition that the grave was at the west end of the church, directly beneath the bells. The history of these true lovers forms the subject of Mallet's ballad, 'Edwin and Emma.'—*Darlington Times.*

Cause of Waves.

The friction of the wind combines with the tide in agitating the surface of the ocean and, according to the theory of undulations, each produces its effect independently of the other. Wind, however, not only raises waves, but causes a transfer of superficial water also. Attraction between the particles of air and water, as well as the pressure of the atmosphere, brings its lower stratum into adhesive contact with the surface of the sea. If the motion of the wind be parallel to the surface, there will still be friction, but the water will be smooth as a mirror; but if it be inclined, in however small a degree, a ripple will appear. The friction raises a minute wave, whose elevation protects the water beyond it from the wind, which consequently impinges on the surface at a small angle: thus, each impulse combining with the other produces an undulation which continually advances.—*Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geog.*

Evil Company.

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.
"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her in company with her brother to visit the volatile Lucy, "dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine we could be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a dead cool from the hearth and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you my child take it." Eulalia did so and behold her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it changed, her white dress also.
"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation.
"Yes, truly," said her father, "you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

Cause of Dark Color of the Skin.

Darkness of complexion has been attributed to the sun's power, from the age of Solomon to this day.—"Look not upon me, because I am black," because the sun hath looked upon me."—and there cannot be a doubt, that to a certain degree, the opinion is well founded. The invisible rays in the solar beams, which change vegetable color, have been employed with such remarkable effect in the Daguerrotype, act, producing mysterious and wonderful changes in their molecular state, man not excepted.—*Mrs. Somerville.*

The Dewdrops.

A child, one too wise and good for this world, saw on a summer's morning that the dewdrops did not lie and glitter upon the flowers, for the angry sun came in its night and dried them up, and they were seen no more. Soon a rainbow was seen in the clouds, and his father told him, "There are the dewdrops over which thou dost grieve, and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and no foot can crush them; and remember, my child, if thou vanishest soon from earth, it will be to shine in heaven."—*Richter.*

The Late Weather.

"I have no coppers, my good man," said a gentleman, "but I'll remember you, one of these fine days." "Long life to your honor!" exclaimed the crossing-sweeper. "Sure enough, I'm eternally indebted to you." The gentleman was well pleased with this answer and he tried the same promise the next crossing he came to. "One of these fine days, mon!" repeated the crossing-sweeper, who happened to be a Scotchman. "Weel, I dinna mind, if you'll allow me interest."—*Punch.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat;
As looking on a fool most delight
That least perceive a juggler's sleight;
And still the less they understand,
The more they admire his sleight of hand.

Idleness.

Said the distinguished Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, make progress in anything. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself, or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself."

Advice to the Married.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have, in that action, bound themselves to good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives.—*Addison.*

Candor.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.—*Socrates.*

They that govern most, make least noise. You see when they row in a barge, they do that drudgery work, slash, and puff, and sweat; but he that governs, sits quietly at the stern, and scarce is seen to stir.—*Selden.*

Ode on Indolence.

[FROM THE LIFE, LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF JOHN KEATS, LATELY PUBLISHED.]

"They told me, neither do they say."

One morn